DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light northwesterly winds becoming variable.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,547. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—London, in the absence of news from Ladysmith, is apprehensive that Gen. White may be forced to attempt to cut his way through the Boer lines. It is reported that in Thursday's fighting the burghers lost 800 in killed, wounded, and captured. Major Scabell of the British Army will, it is expected, buy a large number of additional mules in this country. The movements of the Basutos, a savage tribe in South Africa, are causing uneasiness. The British claim to have saved all their stores when Colenso was evacuated. A Berlin newspaper denies that France and Russia have taken steps to interfere in South Africa. Colombian advices received in Kingston say the Government defeated the rebels in a naval engagement, sinking five steamers. The rebels lost 250 men. At a bye election in Exeter yesterday Sir Edgar Vincent was elected to Parliament to fill the seat of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote. Emperor Francis Joseph has given his consent to the morganatic marriage of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, to the Countess Sophia Chotek. It is reported in London that the Samoan question is settled. Yesterday Count Esterhazy was sentenced by default to three years' imprisonment for swindling his cousin out of 33,500f. A divorce has been granted to Count von Moltke.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Vice President Hobart was reported at midnight last night to be slightly weaker.

Prof. Marble of New Haven has invented a modification of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

A runaway horse knocked down and injured two people in Broadway near Twenty-fourth Street yesterday.

In forecasting the result of the election, Mr. Croker made remarks which were construed as a charge of disloyalty against ex-Senator Hill.

An elevator fell five stories in the Phoenix Building, Minneapolis. Ten persons were injured, but it is expected that all will recover.

An unidentified young woman, well dressed and having more than $30 in her pocket, was run over and killed by an express wagon while riding a bicycle in Fifth Avenue last evening.

The Culver Construction Company of Springfield, Ill., has obtained the contract for the restoration of the Lincoln Monument in that city.

The United States Iron Company has purchased all the assets of the West Point Mining Company and other properties in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee.

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The Corncll football team practiced yesterday at Manhattan Field for the game against Columbia to-day.

The official trial of the submarine boat Holland took place in Peconic Bay yesterday under the supervision of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey.

It is said that the resignation of C. P. Clark as President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will be accepted at the annual meeting on Saturday. Judge Hall is regarded as his probable successor.

After considerable correspondence between Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and the Police Department, Chief Devery issued orders to the police to aid the Superintendent and his deputies whenever called upon for assistance in serving warrants for illegal registration.

Page 7.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn decided to bring suits to obtain an increase of salaries.

Speakers at a Cuban veterans' meeting used threatening language with regard to the Americans, one saying that there was good reason to believe President McKinley will show bad faith.

One of the jury which convicted E. P. Ingham and H. K. Newitt of Philadelphia of the attempt to bribe a Secret Service officer having become insane, counsel asked permission to file an additional reason for a new trial.

Page 9.

The German delegates to the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, who will sail for home to-day, declared after a visit to the Chicago packing houses that there was no basis for the Agrarian attacks in Germany on the American system of meat inspection.

Page 12.

Prof. J. K. Rees lectured in this city last night on the great meteoric display expected to be visible next week.

The report of the Chancellor of the New York University shows gifts to the institution in the past year of a third of a million.

Admiral Dewey and his fiancée, Mrs. Mildred Hazen, created a good deal of interest when they showed themselves outdoors yesterday.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
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WASHINGTON'S "SLASHER" BUSY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It is no exaggeration to say that the women of this city are in a panic over the operations of the mysterious skirt-slasher who has been operating here. Reports continue to be made to the police of new attacks in widely separated parts of the city. Another odd feature of the case is that this new "Jack the Cutter" buys expensive seats in the theatres, and goes there night after night so that he may slash a dress or two during the performance.

He has been at it now for a month, but of late his depredations have increased in frequency. No woman in Washington goes out without a feeling that her dress may be ruined before her return, and the panic is beginning to have some effect on the patronage of the theatres. In the hours when no performance is going on the theatres, elevators, such as that in the Washington Monument shaft, are the crank's favorite haunts. The police force, the theatre employes, and elevator men all over the city are on the lookout for him, but no one has as yet caught a glimpse of him. Special details of policemen in citizens' clothes are stationed in the theatres, and the entire detective force is on the case.

Immediately after these measures were first taken the crank renewed his activity and slashed several dresses in the space of two hours. The latest report received is that of an attack made on a woman in the elevator of the Atlantic Building this afternoon.

Norwalk Schoolgirl Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 6.—Edith Fryer, daughter of William R. Fryer, a wealthy citizen of Georgetown, probably was fatally burned at the public schoolhouse this afternoon. Her dress took fire from some live coals where the children had been burning leaves, and before the flames could be extinguished her clothing was entirely consumed. The attending physician pronounces her condition as critical.

Ministers Work Against Roberts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The pastors of this city will next Sunday morning ask their congregations for an expression on the expulsion from Congress of B. H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah. At the meeting of the Indianapolis Ministerial Association to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted to this effect. Each church will have one or more of the petitions to Congress for Roberts's expulsion, and persons who attend church will be asked to attach their signatures.

The Movement Toward Chicago, St. Louis, and the West

Is accomplished with safety, dispatch, and unusual comfort by the through vestibule trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four track line. Superb facilities. The route of the celebrated "Pennsylvania Limited" leaving New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily, arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M. next day, St. Louis 1:48 P. M. Every convenience imaginable.—Adv.

HILL ACCUSED BY CROKER

Tammany Leader Construed as Making a Charge of Disloyalty.

PARTY WEAK IN THE COUNTRY

In Spite of This and Republican Money, However, Mr. Croker Predicted a Victory.

Richard Croker, in talking of the prospects of to-day's election, at Tammany Hall yesterday, made a direct charge of treason against ex-Senator Hill, who, he said, was working against the Democratic ticket. Although he did not mention Mr. Hill by name, Mr. Croker's allusion to the ex-Senator was so pointed that the latter's friends at once divined who was meant, and they lost no time in resenting the charge.

Mr. Croker had been telling the reporters who called upon him how easily Mr. Mazet would be beaten in the Nineteenth District, when one of them asked him what he considered would be the result up the State. In reply the Tammany leader said:

"I have it on good authority that a Democratic leader up the State has been telling his friends to 'Look out for Tammany.' If this man is talking for the candidates as his friends say he is, remarks of this kind will not help Democratic chances very much. They haven't got much of an organization up the State, anyway, and they haven't got the money to work against the pile the Republicans have sent to the interior. Still, I think we can carry the Assembly."

Later in the day Mr. Croker was told that the friends of ex-Senator Hill construed his remarks as an allusion to the up-State leader, and that they declared that there could be no doubt of Mr. Hill's loyalty to the party.

"I didn't mention any name," said Mr. Croker. "If Mr. Hill takes my remarks to himself, I am not to blame for it. If he gets angry over it, I am not to blame for any conclusion people may draw from his getting mad."

Mr. Croker then went on to repeat his assertion that Tracy, Boardman & Platt had been sending campaign funds up the State. "The firm, acting for the Republican Party, sent $40,000 up the State," Mr. Croker declared. "Of course they don't work for fun or love, but they expect to realize $450,000 in patronage of one kind or another.

"The Republican Party is opposing rapid transit, because the country people who are largely Republicans, can't bear to see New York City prosper. For that reason they are fighting against the second constitutional amendment, but they will be beaten. Tammany Hall is working for this amendment heartily, and will carry it through in spite of the opposition. The first spadeful of earth turned in the construction of the rapid transit tunnel will reduce the tax rate in this city fifty points by the increase of assessed valuations, and in two years the tax rate will drop fifty points more. With rapid transit and low taxes, the cost of living in the city will be greatly reduced."

When told that President Quigg of the Republican County Committee disputed his statements as to the probability of the Democrats capturing the Assembly, Mr. Croker said:

"This is Quigg's last chance. Let him talk all he wants. After election, people will be wondering who Quigg is, anyway. He will drag Mazet down. It shows what a poor stick Mazet is when he has such a man as Quigg for his champion."

Mr. Croker was unwilling to give any figures as to the result in the county, but he reiterated his statement that Tammany would gain several Assemblymen.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Republicans Will Not Back Mazet—Big Odds on the Assembly.

At the Democratic Club last night several leaders expressed a willingness to bet money at all sorts of odds on the defeat of Assemblyman Mazet. John F. Carroll said he had tried in vain for two days to place a bet of $100 to $70 that Mr. Stewart would be elected, and then increased the odds to $100 to $20, but no taker could be found.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel a Commissioner for a Wall Street broker made a bet of $500 to $1,000 that Mr. Mazet would be elected, and another of $800 to $200 that the Republicans would control the Assembly. The only other bet of any consequence reported during the day was one in which E. J. Conway of the Madison Square Republican Club wagered $500 against $300 with Benjamin Singer that John A. Weekes, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, would defeat G. T. Goldthwaite, the Tammany candidate.

At the Tammany Headquarters in the Nineteenth District it was said that there was any amount of money to wager, but no takers could be found. John B. Sexton, leader of the district, was on the lookout all day for Republicans with money. Mr. Sexton began by offering 2 to 1 on Stewart's election. Later in the day, finding no takers, he offered the same odds that Stewart would win by 200 majority. The majority was increased to 500, and finally an offer of 2 to 1 was made that Stewart would win by 700 majority, but up to late last night no one had appeared to take the bet. Only one bet was recorded at the district headquarters yesterday. That was made in the forenoon at odds of 2 to 1 that Stewart would beat his opponent. The Republican headquarters were invaded several times during the day by Tammany men with money to wager at heavy odds, but there were no bets made.

RELIES ON THE LABOR VOTE.

Citizens' Union Campaign Chairman's Forecast of the Election.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee, when asked last night for a forecast of the result of the election, said:

"I never knew an election where there were so many unknown quantities. The result will necessarily hinge on the size of the vote of the Independent Labor Party. If that vote is as large as the Labor Party leaders say it will be, the candidates of the Republican, Citizens' Union, and Independent Labor Parties will be elected."

BIRMINGHAM GREETS SCHLEY.

Streets Are Crowded with People to Welcome the Admiral.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—Birmingham was crowded to-day with visitors from all over Alabama who came to pay honor to Admiral and Mrs. Winfield S. Schley. The train bearing the party to this city was late in leaving Atlanta this morning and did not arrive in the city on schedule time. When the train reached the outskirts of the city every engine in the city blew a blast, and all the bells of the city added to the clamor. The station was jammed with people and the streets for a block in each direction were a mass of crowding and pushing humanity.

A large cordon of military under command of Col. T. O. Smith, former Major of the Alabama Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, formed an escort for the Admiral from the station to the Morris Hotel. The streets were gay with bunting and pictures of the Admiral while those of Wheeler and Dewey were prominent everywhere. The reception was enthusiastic in every sense of the word.

To Abolish "Tipping" on Trains.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Record to-morrow will say that George B. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, is at the head of a movement to abolish the practice of "tipping" on dining and sleeping cars. The movement has already found hearty approval and backing among officials of several of the trunk lines.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY CONVICTED.

Is Sentenced to Three Years in Prison for Swindling His Cousin Out of 33,500f.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Nemesis in the form of a condemnation to three years' imprisonment for swindling has at last overtaken the notorious Esterhazy. It was to escape this charge that he fled to England some sixteen months ago disguised as a horse trainer and bitterly lamenting his ignorance of the use of the bicycle, it being the best and cheapest means, so he said, of dodging detectives.

Esterhazy, so the charge stated, swindled his cousin out of 33,500f. in a most barefaced fashion, taking advantage of his relative's extreme youth and comparative simplicity to get his money.

Christian Esterhazy is a long, limp, red-haired lad with the cowering glance of an albino and the Major's prominent hooked nose. He was assisted to-day at the police court by Maitre Herbin, his mother's lawyer, who, owing to the complete state of penury into which the family has fallen, gave his services for nothing. An interesting witness was Edmond de Rothschild who proved that Esterhazy lied when he pretended to his cousin that he had done business with the Rothschild Bank.

Some of the Major's letters to his unfortunate relative aroused shouts of laughter in the audience. Never did a scamp give himself away more completely. In one of his letters he says he is trying to arrange a rich marriage for his cousin.

"Don't thin down," he says, "so as to be unpresentable, and take pains to darken your hair. This will make you look older. I am calculating on a dowry of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 francs. Your only way to make a rich marriage is to deceive people by passing as a nobleman with a modest fortune and of royalist convictions, who is going in for politics.

"May the God of armies, in whom, by the way, I have no confidence, protect you.

"I hear of a young girl with 1,500,000f. That would be too fine; still, I will go ahead all the same."

It is wholly needless to add that Esterhazy was not present to hear himself proclaimed a swindler, nor is he ever likely to pay the fine of 50f. to which he has also been condemned or to make restitution to his cousin of the stolen money. It is currently reported that he is leading a miserable existence in London, living entirely on charity and the admiration of an elderly Bloomsbury widow.

MILITARY AND CIVIL POWER.

Thomas G. Shearman Draws a Lesson from the Dreyfus Case.

Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Thomas G. Shearman last night addressed a large audience in Association Hall, Brooklyn, his subject being "The Dreyfus Affair."

Mr. Shearman pointed to the evil which resulted from the system in France of appointing a General as Minister of War, and called attention to the fact that England never did this, and in that way kept the military power under the civil power. He said that this was a plan that could well be followed in America. An army of 100,000 men, said he, could put down any number of men hastily brought together, and the safety of the United States, if it was to have so large a standing army, was to keep it under the control of the civil authorities.

CLERGYMAN MAY BE INSANE.

Startled His Congregation by Saying He Was Unworthy to Preach.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Rev. Acton T. Civill, pastor of the Methodist Church here, is believed to have become suddenly insane. He created a sensation in the church yesterday, and nobody could account for his actions until the theory of insanity was suggested.

Mr. Civill is a young man, unmarried, and popular, not only with his own congregation, but with the residents of the village in general. His ministry here has been successful. Yesterday when the congregation had assembled for service he startled every one by announcing that he would not preach or administer the sacrament, as he was unworthy. He besought the prayers of all and then retired from the church.

The young minister seemed greatly cast down and dispirited after leaving the church. He refused to make any explanation of his strange action and words. The official board of the church met at once to consider the matter. It was agreed by all that the young man's mind had given way and that he had become morbid and fanciful, though he appeared to be in perfect physical health. The board, after considering the case, decided to send for the Presiding Elder, the Rev. Dr. Millard of Yonkers. He reported that the minister's resignation had been offered to him, and that there was nothing against the young man, whose character was irreproachable. Mr. Civill is being carefully watched.

CALIFORNIAN SEES ODD THINGS.

Claims His Name Is Printed on Treasury Notes in Invisible Ink.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Washington police have received a letter from a man of the name of C. T. Ulmann of 473 Sixth Street, Oakland, Cal., informing them that his name is on the United States Treasury notes of the series of 1880, and that he wants the police to find out the responsible person and have him punished.

The writer says the name is printed in invisible ink and can only be seen by using a lighted candle. He is positive that he is the man alluded to on the Treasury notes, because he is the only man on earth who is named Ulmann. He says he never was in the United States Treasury in his life, and has no idea why this unauthorized use of his name should have been made.

NEW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Prof. Marble of New Haven Invents a Modification of Marconi's System.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—Prof. M. M. Marble, the head of the scientific department of the Hillhouse High School, and well known for several inventions in the line of applied physics, has just finished work on a new system of wireless telegraphy, and has already tried his invention with marked success. He explains his system on the ground of sound signals, and claims for it greater durability and accuracy than the invention of Marconi.

Thus far, however, Prof. Marble has not been able to make his system effective at a greater distance than two or three miles, but says that as he has tested his principle and found it to be sound, he can extend it to any distance with sufficiently strong instruments. He uses the same main idea as Marconi, and the other inventors, and claims no originality for the fundamental principles underlying his system, though he says that the application of the principle to the sound wave is his own. He uses the regular receiving and sending instruments of the older system, but his coherer is solid and smaller than Marconi's. That of the latter contains a vacuum, and is capable of more sensitive service than his own. Instead of the receiving system of Marconi Prof. Marble uses sound waves to transmit his messages, and the receiver takes the message down as from a telegraph. Prof. Marble will set up his system shortly from his class room in the school to his house, and expects to have a full telegraph system in operation.

FOR A $200,000,000 TRUST.

Combination to be Formed To-day That Will Control Every Part of An Automobile.

A $200,000,000 trust is projected.

The informal meeting to perfect this great organization will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day.

It is intended to combine all of the rubber, bicycle, and automobile companies into one great concern, which will control the production of every article entering into the manufacture of a bicycle or an automobile.

In the proposed company, it is said, all of the companies already formed will be participants.

Messrs. Studebaker and Riker, who own numerous patents, are said to be parties to the arrangement, and they are also mentioned as largely interested in the automobile company incorporated at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday.

Eleazer Kempshall of Boston is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is the patentee of a number of rubber tires. To a reporter for THE TIMES last night he said: "I believe a big combination is in the air. It is also the truth that a trust, as you call it, is being formed, but I can tell you more about it to-morrow than I can now.

"The truth is the horse has to go. Already there are in the United States more than 10,000 persons who are starting, or have started, plants for the manufacture of automobiles. They are the rage.

"Altogether there are some 300 patents relating to tires, methods of locomotion for automobiles, &c. I understand certain people are seeking to secure all of these, and I believe they will be successful."

BIG IRON MINING DEAL.

United States Iron Company Buys All the Property of the West Point Mining Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The most important brown ore deal ever negotiated in the South has just been consummated in Florence, Ala., by A. A. Berger and N. C. Elting, President and Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the West Point Mining Company.

The entire assets of the West Point Mining Company, which practically controlled the brown ore fields of Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee, have been sold to the United States Iron Company of New Jersey, a corporation organized with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000. The deal embraces all the personal property belonging to the West Point Mining Company, all the personal property belonging to J. King McLanahan of Hallidaysburg, formerly operated at Pinkney, Tenn., together with properties at Russellville, Ala.; properties in the West Point (Tenn.) district, and also properties in Eastern Alabama north of Aniston. These properties aggregate about 6,000 acres of land, on which it is estimated there are 30,000,000 tons of brown hematite ore averaging 52 per cent. metallic iron.

The West Point Mining Company was organized a year ago by Messrs. Berger and Elting. From a small institution with a paid-up capital of $50,000, it continued to expand until it acquired and controlled the most valuable aggregation of brown-ore properties in the South. Its success has exceeded the expectations of the original promoters. The officers of the United States Iron Company are J. W. Gates, President; C. G. Gates, Treasurer; Executive Committee—William Edenborn, J. W. Gates, and Col. I. L. Ellwood. Mr. Gates is the President of the American Steel and Wire Company, a corporation with a capital of $90,000,000 and the largest producer of steel rods in the world.

The United States Iron Company has financial backing that insures its ability to develop the large properties it has just purchased, and its coming into this field means much to the iron interests of the South. To develop the mines purchased means the expenditure of millions of dollars, and the value of the ore when taken from the ground will be almost incalculable.

MR. HOBART SLIGHTLY WEAKER

Vice President Realizes that His End Is Near, Yet He Remains Cheerful.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Vice President is slightly weaker at midnight to-night.

The newspapers were read to him to-day, but he was not allowed to enter into any discussions. He made comments on the news, but when he started to speak at length upon any subject his attention was at once turned to something else. He was in excellent spirits.

Asked what he thought of Mr. Hobart's chance to survive during the week, Dr. Newton said that it was impossible to make even an intelligent guess, as his patient was liable to die at almost any moment, and might survive for several weeks, although his recovery was impossible.

Mr. Hobart takes no solid food and comparatively little liquid nourishment. His vitality, upon which he is living, is remarkable, and his cheerfulness is a strong factor in sustaining the members of the family in their affliction. He fully realizes that his end is near. When first taken down with his present illness the Vice President weighed about 208 pounds, and now he is down to about 125 pounds.

The Vice President saw no one during the day. Among those who called were Col. Baker, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; Judge J. Franklin Fort of Newark, Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet, former Attorney General MacVeagh, and Supreme Court Justice McKenna. Telegrams were received from the Trustees of Rutgers College, of which Mr. Hobart is a graduate and a donor; Senator Morgan, Levi P. Morton, and Joseph Manley of Maine.

Willard's Hotel to be Torn Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Willard's Hotel, a landmark of Washington, is to be torn down, and a new hotel with the same name will be erected on the site. Mr. Willard has formed a company for the purpose. The hotel is no only a Washington landmark, but has a place in American history. It was the headquarters of the secession sympathizers after the first election of Lincoln, and it was to combat the operations of the secessionists at Willard's Hotel that the first Union League Club was formed.

Mme. Nevada Sings to School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Mme. Nevada, the prima donna, who returned to America a week or so ago, to-day paid a visit to friends in this city, accompanied by her husband, Dr. Palmer, her little daughter, Mignon, and her manager. On the invitation of the authorities of Lincoln Public School, Mme. Nevada was present to hear the vocal exercises as performed by nearly 1,000 girl pupils. At the conclusion of the exercises Mme. Nevada expressed delight at the musical proficiency of the scholars and responded to their request for a song. Mme. Nevada's singing was rewarded by the children with applause, and three times she had to sing before the children would allow her to depart. When she left for her carriage the children were dismissed and cheered her as she returned to her hotel.

The Most Luxuriously Equipped Train in the World.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the finest and most luxuriously equipped train in the world. It leaves West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:00 A. M.) daily, and runs to Chicago in 24 hours and St. Louis in 28 hours and 45 minutes. All the comforts of a well-appointed home enjoyed en route.—Adv.

WOMAN BICYCLIST KILLED

Run Down by Express Wagon in Crowded Fifth Avenue.

THE BODY STILL UNIDENTIFIED

Victim of the Accident Young and Well Dressed, with More Than $30 in Her Pocket.

An unidentified young woman bicyclist, well dressed in a pretty wheeling costume, was run over and instantly killed at the intersection of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue early last evening by an express wagon belonging to the Long Island Express Company. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock, and at the time when Fifth Avenue is crowded with vehicles and wheelmen and wheelwomen.

The express wagon was driven by Peter Stark, twenty-five years old, of 149 Moll Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested, and at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station told Sergt Daly that he could offer no possible explanation of the acciden No policeman witnessed the accident, th only person seeing the young woman as she fell from her wheel being D. M. Cohn of 127 Fourth Avenue. Stark declared to the police that he was driving slowly. He said that he was on his way from the Long Island Ferry, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, and that he was going over to Broadway. He says he did not see the young woman approaching, but that he heard a cry, and, getting down from his wagon and going back, he saw the woman lying on the pavement, surrounded by a crowd.

Policemen who arrived prepared a litter, and the woman's body was carried into the carriageway on the Thirty-fourth Street side of the Waldorf-Astoria. An ambulance call was sent to the New York Hospital. When Dr. Solly arrived he pronounced life extinct, and stated that the woman was probably killed instantly, death resulting from a broken neck. The body bore no marks of any kind, not even a scratch.

The woman was apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and weighed about 150 pounds. She had a dark complexion and black hair and eyes. She wore a brown felt hat of the pattern worn by bicyclists, with two long brown feathers in it, a brown veil, blue and white striped silk waist, and white kid gloves. Her skirt was the regular pattern of bicycle skirt, made of brown cloth; she wore canvas tan bicycle shoes and brown stockings. On the third finger of her right hand she wore a small gold ring set with two garnets. In a plain white handkerchief, which bore no mark, and which was carried in the pocket of the bicycle skirt, was $30.20 in bills and silver. The woman carried no purse or card case, and there were no marks on the clothing to give any clue as to her identity.

The bicycle the woman rode was badly smashed, having been run over by the rear wheels of the wagon. Cohn, the only known witness to the accident, escaped the eye of the police in the crowd that gathered in the carriageway of the Waldorf-Astoria, and the police did not get his version of the matter. The opinion of the police is that Stark's story that he was driving slowly is to be believed, and they incline further to the belief that the woman was riding rapidly, the smooth asphalt pavement in Fifth Avenue making it probable.

The police also think that the woman failed to see the wagon as it crossed the street, and that she rode directly in its way, striking the low gearing of the wagon in the centre, and between the front and rear wheels, thus being thrown inevitably under the rear wheel.

Dr. Solly, the ambulance surgeon, refused to discuss the matter any further than to reiterate that death was probably instantaneous. He said he felt certain that death was caused by the fracturing of vertebrae, and that such an accident could easily happen without the whole weight of the wagon passing over the neck. He would not make any positive statement, however, saying that only an autopsy could determine the exact cause of death.

The body was taken to the west Thirtieth Street Police Station from the Waldorf-Astoria, and there the matron made a careful examination of the woman's clothing for any marks of identification, but none could be found.

Coroner Fitzpatrick called at the West Thirtieth Street Station late last night and viewed the body of the woman. He then ordered its removal to the Morgue.

HAZING CASE TO BE PROBED.

Grand Jury at Geneva Will Investigate Death of Student Berkeley.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Nov. 6.—It is now settled that the Grand Jury will be called upon to investigate the case of young Berkeley, the Cornell student who was drowned a few days ago while on his way to Hobart College to be initiated into a Greek letter fraternity.

District Attorney Moran states that he has secured evidence that was not brought out at the inquest. Just what the nature of this evidence is cannot be ascertained.

PROFIT IN 2-CENT FARES.

Chicago Company's Receipts Increase Since Fares Were Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—C L. Bonney, Vice President of the Chicago General Railway Company, has issued a statement which shows that the system of two and four cent fares has resulted in a 16 per cent. gain in gross receipts and 234.10 per cent. gain in the number of passengers carried.

Two-cent tickets are sold on the stock yards, sanitary canal, and power plant lines good for a ride of three miles. Four-cent tickets are issued on all lines, and the longest ride is six and a half miles.

NEW HOTEL FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Arrangements will be perfected this week for the construction of a new twelve-story hotel at the northwest corner of Monroe and State Streets before the National Convention next year. A ninety-nine-year lease has been secured for the property, which is school land, and the razing of the structure which now occupies the corner and the erection of the new hotel will soon be accomplished.

The property is 130 by 97 feet, and the rental is said to be $50,000 for the first ten years and $60,000 per annum thereafter. C. H. Holmes of New York is in the city as the agent of New York capitalists in the deal. A company will be incorporated with a capital stock of $750,000. The building will cost $500,000. It will be of iron, faced with terra cotta, brick, and stone, and will be complete in every particular.

The Building Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Contractors, architects, material men, and real estate dealers will hold a meeting here to-morrow to discuss the building situation in Chicago. Resolutions will be presented looking to the general suspension of building until the various labor organizations consent to modify their working rules. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, regarding the advisability of declaring a lockout, owing to the lack of organization among the contractors and others interested.

University Wants Foreign Students.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The University of Chicago is reaching out for students in foreign countries, and special inducements are being offered to Japanese students. Knowledge of specified foreign studies will be accepted in lieu of certain English studies.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

New open, "Hotel Alcazar" Hydro-Therapeutic Baths. Golf Links. St. Augustine, Florida.—Adv.

HURT IN BROADWAY RUNAWAY.

Miss Schieffelin Knocked Unconscious—Policeman's Attempt to Stop the Animal Unsuccessful—Crowd in Terror.

A runaway horse ran madly through the principal streets of the shopping district between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, creating great excitement and injuring two persons.

The injured are: Miss Stella Schieffelin, Park Avenue Hotel, knocked down on the sidewalk at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, received cut over the left eye and on left cheek, and James Morrissey, Putnam House, knocked down on sidewalk on Broadway near Twenty-fifth Street, received severe bruises.

The horse belong to Cyrus Quick of 52 East One Hundredth Street. It was first seen running west on Twenty-third Street, whence it wheeled into Broadway, running north. The frightened animal ran to Twenty-fourth Street, where a policeman tried to stop it. The horse dodged the officer and ran up on the sidewalk, where, just beyond Twenty-fourth Street, and close to the Hoffman House, it suddenly slipped and fell.

It instantly leaped to its feet and lunged forward into a crowd of people who had gathered in a doorway to escape. Among those in the crowd was Miss Stella Schieffelin, who started to run across the walk and into the street. She slipped and fell, the horse jumping over her.

One of the animal's hind feet struck the young woman in the face, and left a deep cut over the left eye and on the cheek. She was rendred unconscious by the blow. An ambulance from the New York Hospital was called, and Dr. Solly revived Miss Schieffelin and dressed her wounds. She refused to go to the hospital, and was taken to her hotel in a cab.

In the meantime the horse ran on up Broadway, and just above Twenty-fifth Street ran over James Morrissey. He was knocked down, but beyond severe bruises was not badly hurt. He was able to walk to the Putnam House after having been attended by Dr. Solly.

A short distance further on Policeman Albert Steinhauer of the Broadway Squad attempted to catch the horse. He was thrown to the pavement. The horse then turned into West Twenty-sixth Street, where all trace of it was lost.

Miss Schieffelin is the daughter of Edward Schieffelin, who resides at the Park Avenue Hotel. The family has lived at the hotel for five years.

CHILD'S FATAL TRIP FOR CANDY.

Run Down and Killed Almost at Her Own Door.

Rose, the six-year-old daughter of Jacob Michlowitz, a painter, living at 145 West Ninety-eighth Street, was run over and instantly killed late yesterday afternoon by an express wagon belonging to the Manhattan Delivery Company. The accident occurred directly in front of the child's home.

Just a few minutes before the accident Rose had been teasing her mother for a penny with which to buy a stick of candy. Mrs. Michlowitz, who was busy with household work, finally gave the child the penny, and, cautioning her to be careful about crossing the street, told her to go out and buy the candy. This Rose did, promising as she went out the door to share the purchase with her two sisters. The child went around the corner to a little store in Amsterdam Avenue, where she bought the stick of candy and started back. On the sidewalk in front of the Michlowitz home there was a group of boys playing ball. One of them threw the ball against the front of the house; it bounded back and Rose tried to catch it running into the street to do so.

Just as the child jumped off the sidewalk the express wagon, driven by John Armstrong of 230 Willis Avenue, approached at a rapid rate of speed. The child fell and the front wheel of the wagon passed directly over her neck, killing her instantly.

John Franz of 433 West Thirty-ninth Street saw the accident and picked the girl up and carried her into the house. An ambulance call was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and when Dr. Satterlee arrived he said the child had died instantly, her neck being broken.

John Armstrong, the driver, was arrested and locked up at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station.

CAT STOPS WORK AT FACTORY.

Caught by the Engine Belt, Which Is Thrown Off and Torn.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 6.—It is not often that a cat is responsible for a day's loss of work at a large shoe factory and enforcing idleness on 300 employes, as was the case at E. T. Wright's shop to-day.

A cat wandered into the factory this morning and opened headquarters in the engine room. When the whistle blew, pussy became frightened at the noise, and ran into the box through which the large belt runs from the engine. The cat curled up in the pit, and when the engine was started attempted to get out. The animal was caught by the belt and carried around the pulley. The large belt was thrown off and badly torn, necessitating the closing of the factory.

When the engine was stopped little was found of the cat, except a tuft of hair.

$1,000,000 ELECTRIC CONTRACT.

Is for 108 Miles of Trolley Road and Other Purposes in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Nov. 6.—Contracts for the largest electrical plant west of Niagara were let last night by the Union Traction Company of Indiana. It will cost $1,000,000. Power will be generated at this plant for the 108 miles of interurban electric road now in operation or under construction in Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Elwood, Alexandria, Orestes, Summitville, Fairmount, Gas City, Jonesborough, Pendleton, Middletown, and other points. Electric power will also be furnished to housekeepers and manufacturers in all the cities touched by the company.

The company claims that it will be able to light cities more cheaply than the cities can operate their own plants.

TRESPASSER SHOT DEAD.

Italian Hunter Killed by a Farm Hand Near Newburg.

NEWBURG, Nov. 6.—Gustave von Zadlar, aged forty-nine, a former Russian cavalryman, was arrested by the Newburg police to-night, charged with murder. Von Zadler is a farmhand in the employ of Mrs. Wells, who lives with her two daughters six miles from here. Mrs. Wells had given him strict orders to allow no trespassers on the farm.

This morning six Italian hunters came on the place and the Russian ordered them off. They abused him, and shots were exchanged. A bullet from von Zadler's Winchester struck one of the party, Salvatore Napoli, a fruit dealer, in the back, killing him.

MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATOR FALLS.

Ten Persons Hurt, but It Is Expected that All Will Recover.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—An elevator in the Phoenix Building, one of the largest structures in the city, fell five stories this afternoon, when filled with passengers. Ten persons were injured, several of them seriously.

The injured are: C. B. Trafton, L. Armstrong, Garvey Donaldson, J. H. Tallmadge, Sr., W. H. Place, Arthur Fredenburg, Edwin Lindahl, C. B. Marvin, J. H. T. Tallmadge, Jr., and an unknown woman.

The cause of the accident was the giving way of the cable in the socket attached to the car, and when the carriage dropped the heavy weights, detached from their fastening at the eleventh story, crashed down upon the occupants of the cage in the basement. The most severe injuries are broken legs, and it is thought all the victims will recover.

BOERS REPULSED AT LADYSMITH

Driven from Two Positions with Heavy Losses.

ROUTED WITH BAYONETS

Reported that 800 Were Killed, Wounded, and Captured.

CAVALRY'S GOOD WORK

Gordon Highlanders Charge the Burghers and Defeat Them—Dutch Camp Is Captured in Friday's Fighting.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Nov. 4.—The General commanding the line of communication with Maritzburg has arrived with his staff at Estcourt. Telegraphic communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped.

The natives report that the Boers received a crushing blow at Ladysmith Thursday. This is not officially confirmed, but it is generally believed.

Later—(Evening).—The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged twice successfully, on Thursday and on Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost heavily in killed and w

the anxiety felt regarding Gen. White's movements and position not only by the public but in official circles.

The British retirement to Estcourt has given the impression that it is intended to make a stand there. Estcourt is the last important town between the Boers and the capital of Natal, and, if the Boers sweep past Estcourt, nothing can stop them from laying seige to Pietermaritzburg, which cannot be expected to make a protracted defense, while its fall would be a tremendous blow to British prestige throughout South Africa.

BID FOR HELP IN NATAL.

Already the British retirement south of Colenso has given the Boers an opportunity to make a bid for the active support of the disaffected Dutch in Natal by proclaiming the annexation of the Upper Tugela section. Thus far the Dutch colonists seem to have confined their sympathy with the invading Boers to a platonic emotion. Except for surreptitious assistance, there is no evidence that they have yet joined the Boers openly in any appreciable numbers.

The reported British retirement from Stormberg Junction, however, will be followed doubtless by a similar Boer proclamation annexing the portions of Cape Colony lying directly south of the Orange Free State. These proclamations, as in the case of Bechuanaland, have been, and will be, immediately followed by British counter-proclamations, but to the eyes of the Dutch farmers the presence of one Boer commando is probably more impressive than the expectation of the arrival of the whole British Army in the more or less distant future.

The British newspapers publish a list of the transports due to arrive at Cape Town from to-day. According to this, some 20,000 men should reach the Cape by the end of next week; but the Admiralty issued a chilling warning last evening to the effect that no disappointment must be felt by the public if the transports should not arrive at the dates mentioned dates which, the War Office says, are "based in many cases upon too sanguine expectations."

The French press has been cheerfully announcing the issue of letters of marque by the Transvaal Government and predicts the havoc which privateers may work among British merchantmen and even transports. In this Paris journalism finds in part an explanation for the mobilization of the British special service squadron. The view taken by the German press of the same matter is interesting. Berlin journalism treats the suggestion of privateering with skepticism. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Privateering is no longer recognized by international law, and the Transvaal is not in a position to issue letters of marque, as it possesses neither ports nor harbors. Attempts at privateering must, consequently, be regarded, not only by Great Britain, but by neutral powers, as unlawful warfare, to be treated as common piracy."

HOSPITAL FUND INCREASING.

The American hospital fund is increasing steadily, more than £11,000 ($55,000) is now in hand, including £1,000 from Mrs. Samuel Newhouse and £100 each from Mrs. Eugene Kelly and Mrs. C. P. Huntington. The Executive Committee has decided that the whole personnel of the ship—doctors, nurses, and crew—shall come from the United States, the only Englishman being the chief medical officer.

An allied fund will be opened in Paris. Mr. Harges of Drexel, Harges & Co. has issued a call for a meeting to form a committee. Lady Randolph Churchill has sent him the following telegram: "The Executive Committee thanks you for your cooperation, and hopes you may work as effectively as we are working here."

Last evening her Majesty wired in reply to a telegram from the Crimean Veterans' banquet at Portsmouth:

"The Queen vividly recalls your campaign and feels sure that the Crimean Veterans must feel proud of their younger comrades now fighting in South Africa."

The irruption of Boers in Cape Colony is beginning to awaken British fear that they have greatly underestimated the forces they will have to meet, and that even Gen. Buller's task may not be so easy as anticipated. It is becoming apparent that all the British calculations, based on population, are hopelessly at sea, or there has been a very serious leakage of Dutch sympathizers from Natal and Cape Colony. Otherwise there is no accounting for the large forces of burghers reported from all directions. The War Office, consequently, is being urged to have more troops in readiness for all possible demands.

The evacuation of Colenso and the reported withdrawal of the British force from Stormberg are still unexplained. The former may be due to either the Boer artillery rendering the place untenable, or that pressure elsewhere, possibly at Pietermaritzburg, has necessitated the concentration at a threatened point of all available troops. It is said that if the objective of the Boers traversing Zululand was Pietermaritzburg they ought shortly to be heard from. That the position is regarded as serious is apparent from the fact that British cruisers are hurrying to the Cape station.

With regard to Stormberg, it is claimed that, if it turns out to be true that the place has been evacuated, it may either be due to the impossibility at present of providing an adequate garrison to defend such important supplies against the Boer raids or to a change in Gen. Buller's plans, whereby Gen. Methuen's division will be landed at Durban to relieve Gen. White. If the latter plan is decided on, the nearest available stores are those at Stormberg, and the quickest method of making the necessary provision for an advance will be to railroad those stores to East London, whence they would reach Durban before the first troopship.

A dispatch from Portland says that the Special Service Squadron has been instructed to forthwith coal for a voyage, and that no one connected with the squadron is permitted to sleep outside the port.

The announcement of the Admiralty that the public must not be disappointed should the British transports not reach their destination on the dates indicated in the published lists may point to some change of plan necessitated by the bad position of affairs in Natal. It was expected that the army corps would land near Cape Town for an invasion of the Transvaal through the Orange Free State, but the landing may now be diverted to Durban, Natal, whither it is fully expected Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will go within a week or two to investigate the situation for himself.

There is also a possibility of a movement through Delagoa Bay; and the Admiralty notice regarding the transports simply means, in all likelihood, that news of their movements is to be suppressed.

Stormberg was understood to be the depot where stores, tents, guns, ammunition, and all the commissariat details of the Third Division—that under Sir William Gatacre—were in process of accumulation. The stores have been removed to Queenstown, and an obvious explanation of their removal arises out of the Boer advance from Bethulie and Aliwal North.

In view of the near approach of British reinforcements, a Boer invasion of Cape Colony could hardly be regarded very seriously. There may, therefore, be another reason for the withdrawal, and the stores destined by report for Queenstown may be intended for East London or Durban. It may be Gen. Buller's intention to send on Col. Lord Paul Methuen's division, composed of guards and British brigades, to the immediate assistance of Natal. For the use of that division a diversion may be intended of some of the stores of the Third Division, which are in the handiest position to be forwarded.

Reports that Rosmead and Naauw Poort are also to be evacuated seem to corroborate the idea that Gen. Buller's first business will be to relieve Sir George Stewart White, if possible.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Friday, reports that railway communication with Ladysmith is severed, the Boers having effected a lodgment at Nelthorpe, south of Ladysmith about seven miles. Among those invested at Ladysmith are Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes; Sir John Willoughby, and, it is believed, Dr. Jameson, as well as most of the press correspondents, and probably the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

All the Cape railways are now in the hands of the military authorities. Five hundred tons of food stuffs were seized on board the steamship Maria, at Durban, consigned to Delagoa Bay for the Transvaal. Twenty missionaries have arrived at Durban from Swaziland, after many narrow escapes.

It is reported from Boer sources that the big gun with which Gen. Cronje had hoped to demolish Mafeking is not a success. It is believed to be a Schneider-Canet gun, weighing with the carriage about ten tons. The recoil is so tremendous as to throw the gun out of gear every time it is fired. After using the weapon two days the Boers gave it up.

It is said that 11,000 men are concentrated against Kimberley and on the Free State southern frontier. Opposed to them are only 7,000 British troops. The towns which lie open to their attack are Alival North, Burghersdorp, Steynberg, Barkly, and Molteno.

RUMOR OF HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There are renewed rumors of another engagement at Elandslaagte, with severe Boer losses.

BOERS BLOW UP MAGAZINES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, by way of Hopetown, Saturday, Nov. 4:

"This morning the Boers fired the veldt near Dronfield, seven miles from Kimberley; and this afternoon the flames set on fire the smaller of the two magazines, exploding the dynamite with a terrific report. Fortunately no one was injured. The veldt is still burning, and it is feared that the larger magazine, where there are 1,200 cases of dynamite, will be ignited."

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety; in delay there is danger. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

RUMOR OF INTERFERENCE DENIED.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Commenting upon a rumor from Amsterdam that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal in Europe, had declared that the intervention of France, Russia, and Germany in the Transvaal was now assured, the Kolnische Zeitung says:

"We do not know what Dr. Leyds may have said; but the matter of his supposed statement is false in every respect. Neither France nor Russia has shown the slightest inclination, either with or without Germany, to set the South African question on the order of the day."

RUSSIA MAY SEIZE AFGHANISTAN?

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times telegraphs that various rumors are afloat there regarding Russian designs upon Afghanistan.

WOLSELEY CRITICISES THE BOERS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, who was the guest of the Authors' Club last evening, said that the short-service system in the British Army had at last been acknowledged as the right one, even by its most strenuous opponents.

Discussing the situation in South Africa, the Field Marshal remarked: "In my various commands I have learned much of Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever been brought in contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them.

"There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointments we have suffered are having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Sunderland last evening, confessed that he regarded with great apprehension that might be the attitude of the blacks toward the vanquished when the British had conquered the Boers.

"I must repeat," said Lord Charles, "that in view of such a contingency the Government is not even now sending out sufficient troops. As to the possibility of foreign intervention, I consider that the great naval, military, and financial resources of the empire are calculated to ward off any undue European dictation.

"Whatever hopes may have been indirectly held out to the Boers before the war, it is a great matter that we can now, more than ever, count upon the affection and sympathy of the great American Nation, the latest and one of the most touching examples of which is the American ladies' hospital ship."

The Morning Post hears from Maseru, Basutoland, that the Boer attempt to incite the Basutos against the British has failed.

Stores at Colenso All Saved.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 6.—It is said that the Colenso garrison saved all the stores, tents, kits, &c. The Boers numbered about 5,000 men, comprising a fresh corps of the Orange Free Staters. The armored train did splendid service, taking a detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers to relieve an outlying fort garrisoned by volunteers.

Royalty Adds to the War Fund.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Queen has contributed £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £262 to the Transvaal war fund.

Queen's Grandson Will Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of Queen Victoria and a Captain in the King's Royal Rifles, and other officers have left Cape Town for Ladysmith, to replace the dead and wounded.

Nullifies Free State Proclamation.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 6.—A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Orange Free State proclamation announcing the annexation of the Upper Tugela District of Natal is null and void.

The rifle associations of Durban, Ispingo, Krontzkloof, Malvern, and the Natal coast have been called out. An irregular corps is also being formed.

MAY BUY MORE MULES HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Major Scobell of the British Army, who has been here over two months purchasing mules for use by the British forces in South Africa, received cable orders from the War Office today of a very significant nature, and which unquestionably mean the further heavy purchase in this country of animals for the British in the Transvaal. The original orders which brought him to New Orleans were for the purchase of 7,000 mules, principally pack animals, to be shipped at the earliest possible time to Cape Town. These animals have all been purchased, and four of the five transports selected have sailed. The last, the Manchester City, will sail Nov. 12 with 2,000 mules aboard.

Major Scobell's orders up to yesterday were to send all his remaining officers and go himself on the Manchester City, as the British Government had no further use for his services in the United States. But the cable orders received to-day instruct him to employ veterinary surgeons in this country to accompany the mules on the Manchester City, and to remain here with his English veterinarians No further instructions have yet come to hand, but it is understood that this cablegram means that another 7,000 Kansas mules and a large number of cavalry and artillery horses are to be purchased, and a number of mule packers and muleteers secured from the West and sent to Cape Town as soon as possible.

The necessity for securing American packers and drivers has already become apparent to the British in South Africa, as the mules sent from this port are trained only to American methods, which are not at all similar to the methods of handling pack trains in Africa.

NATIVES GROWING UNEASY.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Friday evening, says that since Magistrate Lagden's warning that their interference with the Basutos would cause an uprising, the Boers have been letting the Basutos cross the river into Basutoland. The natives, however, continued to complain that they were being robbed of their savings by the authorities. There is no disguising from the natives that the British suffered a reverse at Ladysmith.

It has been explained to the Europeans as a mere incident of the war, and they are regarding it as insignificant. It was thought better that everybody should know the truth, the dispatch adds, "and not follow the republics' methods of concealing reverses both from the Europeans and the Basutos, who have implicit faith in the imperial Government." The repulse of the Free State forces Oct. 27 is claimed by the Boers to have been a brilliant Boer victory, and they say that at Elandslaagte the British fled and that at Ladysmith the Boers retired because they had expended their ammunition. The Boers also assert that Gen. White was killed and that certain documents were found on his body.

Certain residents of Colesburg are freely communicating with the Boer force across the river.

BASUTOS A WARLIKE PEOPLE.

The Basutos consist of Kafir tribes which were driven southward into the mountainous country now known as Basutoland, in the first decade of this century. They must not be confused with the bushmen, a far inferior race, which previously inhabited Basutoland. The Basuto kingdom was built up out of the fugitive clans by the famous Chief Moshesh, between 1820 and 1840.

After the British war with the Boers in 1848, which resulted in victory for the former, quarrels broke out among the native tribes, ending in a war between the Basutos and the British. Gen. Cathcart, the Governor of the Cape, attacked the natives with a considerable force of regulars. He was drawn into a sort of ambush in the then almost unknown country, suffered a serious reverse, and would have been compelled to invade Basutoland afresh with a much larger army had not Moshesh prudently asked for peace.

In 1858 a war broke out between Moshesh and the Boers of the Orange Free State, the former claiming land which the burghers had occupied. The Boer commandoes attacked him, and had penetrated far into Basutoland, when they were compelled to return in order to protect their own farms from the roving bands of horsemen which Moshesh had detached to operate in their rear. Being hard pressed, they appealed to the Governor of Cape Colony to intervene. Moshesh agreed to this mediation, and a new frontier was settled upon. In 1865 fresh troubles broke out between the Basutos and the Free State. The Governor of Cape Colony was again appealed to, but his decision was not respected by the Basutos, whom Moshesh could not always keep in check. The Boers made a supreme effort, and were on the point of destroying the Basutos when the latter appealed to the British, and the High Commissioner, unwilling to see Basutoland annexed to the Free State, and fearing injury to Cape Colony by the inroads of Basuto fugitives, declared the Basutos British subjects. The Free State was allowed to keep a large tract of land which it had conquered, but otherwise the Basutos lost little by the war.

The Basutos now number over 220,000, having grown very rapidly in the last few years. The land belongs to the nation, and all may freely turn their cattle on the untilled parts. There are several British Magistrates to deal with grave offenses, and a force of 220 native police under British officers. Lerothodi, as the successor of Moshesh, is the paramount chief of the nation and all the greater chieftainships under him are held by his uncles and cousins.

STEYN'S APPEAL TO BURGHERS.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State wrote, a proclamation to the burghers of the Orange Free State which was not to be given out unless a declaration of war were promulgated in a South African State. The address is now given out by the Consul General of the Orange Free State in this city and is as follows:

"Burghers of the Orange Free State: The time which we had so much desired to avoid, the moment when we, as a nation, are compelled with arms to oppose injustice and shameless violence, is at hand. Our sister republic to the north of the Vaal River is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy, who for many years has prepared himself. His purpose evidently is to destroy the existence of the Afrikander race.

"With our sister republic we are not only bound by ties of blood, of sympathy, and of common interests, but also by formal treaty which has been necessitated by circumstances. This treaty demands of us that we assist her if she should be unjustly attacked, which we unfortunately for a long time have had too much reason to expect. We, therefore, cannot passively look on while injustice is done her, and while also our own dearly bought freedom is endangered, we firmly believing that God will never permit injustice and unrighteousness to triumph.

"Now that we thus resist a powerful enemy, with whom it has always been our honest desire to live in friendship, notwithstanding injustice and wrong done by him to us in the past, we solemnly declare in the presence of the Almighty God, that we are compelled thereto by the injustice done to our kinsmen, and by the consciousness that the end of their independence will make our existence as an independent State of no significance, and that their fate, should they be obliged to bend under an overwhelming power, will also soon after be our own fate.

"Solemn treaties have not protected our sister republic against annexation, against conspiracy, against the claim of an abolished suzerainty, against continuous oppression and interference, and now against a renewed attack which aims only at her downfall.

"With regard to the South African Republic, Great Britain has moreover refused until the present to allow her to regain her original position in respect to foreign affairs, a position which she has lost by her own faults. The original intention of conventions, to which the republic had consented under pressure of circumstances, has been perverted and continually used by the present British administration as a means for the practice of tyranny, and of injustice, and, among other things, for the support of a revolutionary propaganda within the republic in favor of Great Britain.

"And while no redress has been offered for injustice done to the South African Republic on the part of the British Government; and while no gratitude is exhibited for the magnanimity shown at the request of the British Government to British subjects who had forfeited under the laws of the republic their lives and property, no feeling of shame has prevented the British Government, knowing that gold mines of immense value have been discovered in the country, to make claims on the republic the consequence of which, if allowed, will be, that those who, or whose forefathers have, saved the country from barbarism, and have won it for civilization with their blood and their tears, will lose their control over the interests of the country, to which they are justly entitled, according to divine and human laws.

"The consequence of these claims would be, moreover, that the greater part of the power will be placed in the hands of those who, foreigners by birth, enjoy the privilege of depriving the country of its chief treasure, while they have never shown any loyalty to the Government. Besides, the inevitable consequence of the acceptance of these claims, would be, that the independence of the country as a self-governing, independent sovereign republic, would be irreparably lost. For years past, British troops in great numbers have been placed on the frontiers of our sister republic in order to compel her by fear to accede to the demands which would be pressed upon her, and in order to encourage revolutionary disturbances and the cunning plans of those whose greed for gold is the cause of their shameless undertakings.

"Those plans have now reached their climax in the open violence, to which the present British Government now resorts. While we readily acknowledge the honorable character of thousands of Englishmen, who loathe such deeds of robbery and wrong, we cannot but abhor the shameless breaking of treaties, the feigned pretexts for the transgression of local law, the violation of international law and of justice, and the numerous illegal deeds of British statesmen, which will now force a war upon the South African Republic. On their heads be the guilt of blood, and may a just Providence reward all as they deserve.

"Burghers of the Orange Free State! Rise as one man against the oppressor and the violator of right. In the strife to which we are now driven have care to commit no deed unworthy of a Christian, and of a burgher of the Orange Free State. Let us look forward with confidence to a fortunate end of this conflict, trusting to that Higher Power, without whose help human weapons are of no avail. May He bless our arms. Under His banner we advance to battle for liberty, and for fatherland.

"Given under my hand and seal of the Orange Free State at Bloemfontein.

"M. T. STEYN, State President."

THE BOERS WELL PREPARED.

The party who arrived from the Transvaal on the steamship St. Paul on Sunday were passed through the Barge Office yesterday. Two were detained, but they were subsequently released on the appearance of friends who offered to go on their bonds that they would not become public charges.

In the party was Gustav Schacht, editor and publisher of The African-Jewish Gazetteer, who left Johannesburg Sept. 22, though many of his fellow-voyagers left as late as Oct. 6. Mr. Schacht, speaking for the party, said: "The Boers have been preparing for the war ever since the Jameson raid. Every strategic point has been planted with cannon and the Boers, though half civilized, as I regard them, are strategists. They accumulated 147,000 rifles, and 300 pieces of artillery, and before I left they had drafted every male, except children and old men, into service. They have one advantage over the British in that they know every foot of the country, not only in the Transvaal but in the Orange Free State, and in Natal.

"The foreigners have suffered severely, as I know. Their horses, fodder, and whatever could be of use in the campaign was confiscated. Of course, those who were known to be friendly got receipts, but the others none. I left my plant in the care of a partner, but he has disappeared, and I don't know what my interest is worth to-day. The Boers will put up a great fight. They are a robust people, and they can live on coffee and mealies. This is the season when the Outlanders suffer from dysentery and fever, and that must count against the British troops. The Boers will fight till they are wiped out."

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE 19TH DISTRICT FIGHT

All Parties in the Mazet-Stewart Struggle Ready for To-day.

BOTH CANDIDATES CONFIDENT

Charges of Colonization on Each Side and Prospects of Many Arrests at the Polls.

The extraordinary campaign that has been waged in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Tammany has brought all its strength to bear to defeat Assemblyman Robert Mazet with the Citizens' Union candidate, Percy M. Stewart, ended last night, both sides expressing confidence of victory at the polls to-day. At the Tammany headquarters it was asserted that a careful canvass showed a majority of 1,148 votes for Stewart, whereas at the headquarters of Mazet it was claimed that the Republican candidate would win by about 800 votes, this being 98 more majority than he received at the last election.

As far as campaign work was concerned, the district was quiet yesterday in comparison with the activity about the rival headquarters during the preceding ten days. The last public meetings were held on Saturday, and yesterday was given up to the quiet strengthening of party lines and other preparations for the conflict today. Captains and lieutenants were assigned to commands and received instructions. There was little for either candidate to do, and each put in his time in speculation with friends as to the probable outcome of to-day's voting.

"The election in the Nineteenth Assembly District to-day will be one of the liveliest ever held in this city is a foregone conclusion. Not even one of the east side districts in its palmiest days could muster such a varied number of factions. The entire district will fairly seeth with watchers, detectives, policemen, and Election Inspectors. Both the Republicans and Democrats make charges of colonization on a vast scale. In the district, and arrests by the wholesale are threatened by the rival camps. The Citizens' Union, smarting under what it considers the deliberate robbery of Mr. Stewart in 1897 by the Election Inspectors, will trust no party entirely, but will have its own watchers at every polling booth.

At the Republican headquarters, at Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway, all the district Captains, for receiving their final instructions yesterday, were told to keep their eyes open for fraud, but to be careful not to interfere with any voter who had a right to cast a ballot. Prompt action, it was said, would be taken wherever a fraudulent ballot was discovered. Besides the regular Republican watchers, the West Side Republican Club committee, headed by J. Edgar Leaycraft, will watch for the repeaters and floaters. Supt. McCullagh's deputies will also be on the ground. These deputies intend, it is said, to make many arrests of alleged fraudulent Democratic voters.

REGISTER FROMME'S CHARGES.

The Democrats, on the other hand, make charges of Republican colonization in the district and promise a lively time in dealing with illegal voters to-day. Register Fromme, who with Police Commissioner Sexton is directing the Tammany district campaign, said last night:

"I have reliable information that the Republicans will send 500 toughs into the Democratic districts to interfere with the voters; that McCullagh will have 400 deputies in the district. They will do everything to harass, annoy, and interfere with the voters. I say now that Mr. McCullagh has no right to hold out the warrants that he has against any fraudulent voters. The warrants which he has obtained against fraudulent voters if executed, according to law, would do good. The execution of the warrants against innocent voters will do no harm, because they will vote any way.

"Under the high-handed outrage of this law, under which McCullagh is acting, his deputies, who in most cases are a set of disreputable scoundrels and selected for that purpose, visit the houses of poor mechanics and workingmen while the man is out, exhibit the warrants to the women members of the family, and advise them to keep John, James, or Michael from the polls. Under Section 108, Subdivision 2, of the election law, 'any voter, if challenged, if he swears in his vote, his vote shall be accepted.' There is no power in the land that can prevent any one from voting, even if challenged, if the voter swears in his vote.

"There are a lot of thugs and ex-convicts planted in this district, by whom I will leave it to all fair-minded citizens to judge. The Democrats haven't brought any one here, and I now give the names and addresses of persons who cannot be found, who, on most reliable information, are at the head of the colonization business in the interest of some one, but not of the Democrats. I further say that these men will not appear at the polls. The Democrats do no challenging or arresting before election. If these men appear or any of the men they have among them appear on election day at the polls, the organization will wait until they deposit their votes, knowing that they cannot prevent that. After that we will take legal proceedings.

"From the estimates handed in by the captains of the various election districts, Mr. Stewart will carry at least twenty-three out of thirty-five election districts and reduce the Republican vote in the others. His majority will be at least 1,148 over Mazet. Mr. Stewart will receive practically the unanimous independent Republican and independent Democratic vote, as well as the hearty, whole, and united support and the votes of the Democrats of this district, who are more enthusiastic, more alert, and more aggressive than they have ever been in the history of politics in the City of New York."

The Tammany managers have leased the second floor of the building at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway occupied by them during the campaign as district headquarters, and to-night will have a big blackboard swung across the face of the building on which will be shown the election returns as received.

The last spectacular feature of the campaign was exhibited yesterday afternoon, when a big tally-ho was driven through the streets bearing huge anti-Mazet placards. Posters were thrown from the vehicle signed by the Associations of Livery Stable Keepers, Central Park Hackmen, Hansom Owners, and Drivers and Coachmen. The posters read as follows:

We, the undersigned, hackmen and liverymen of the City of New York, protest against the election of Robert Mazet. Besides the other reasons heretofore assigned against returning him to the Legislature, he favors the automobile going through Central Park, thereby depriving the liverymen and hackmen of the City of New York of their means of livelihood. We appeal to our patrons to do everything in their power to reject Mr. Mazet, he being unfit for the position to which he aspires.

The documents were signed by the New York Cab Company, the Mason Stable Company, Hotel Empire, West End, Mineola, and other stables.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM VICTORY.

The assertion by Register Fromme that Stewart would carry the district by 1,148 majority was ridiculed at the Mazet headquarters. The following statement of Mr. Mazet's prospects was given out:

"Figuring from the reports which have been received here from each of the election district Captains, we feel confident in saying that Mr. Mazet's majority will exceed his former one by several hundred. Deducting 5 per cent. from these reports as a reasonable allowance for overenthusiasm of the Captains, these reports still show a majority for Mr. Mazet of over 800. That is a most conservative estimate. We expect to carry twenty-three or twenty-four of the thirty-five election districts, where last year we carried only eighteen. The reports from all sources have been of the most encouraging nature in the closing of the campaign, and now that the campaign is over we confidently predict Mr. Mazet's election by a bigger majority than he received before."

Mr. Mazet, when seen, appeared serenely confident of his success at the polls to-day. He said:

"I will win, and for three reasons. The first is through the disaffection of the decent and respectable Democrats of the district, who object to the colonization and other disreputable methods pursued in the district by Tammany Hall; second, because of the personal attacks made upon me, which have won the support of both the independent Democrats and Republicans; third, the certainty that every illegally registered voter in the district will be prosecuted to the bitter end, no mater whether I or my opponent is elected."

Secretary Lessing of the Republican headquarters, when confronted by a list of names of alleged Republican colonizers prepared by Register Fromme, admitted that the cases of the men named in the list had been investigated and that the men were found to be illegal voters.

"There is even a larger number of such men in the district," said Mr. Lessing, "just as there is always a certain number of men in every party who for one reason or other register illegally. For this the Republican organization is not responsible, but certainly these illegal voters will not be found by hundreds, as in the case of the Tammany side. That list was made out simply as an attempt to distract attention from the wholesale Tammany colonization."

MR. STEWART CONFIDENT.

At the Citizens' Union headquarters, at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, Mr. Stewart expressed himself as even more sanguine of victory than did his opponent. "I do not believe in making definite predictions as to how many votes I will win by," said Mr. Stewart, "for such predictions, unless absolute facts are at hand, are but more or less methodical guesses, but from my observations and information obtained throughout the district, I feel to-night absolutely certain of victory. My election, I shall consider simply a triumph of the independent spirit in politics that has arisen in the Nineteenth District and seems destined to spread in time throughout the city. I do not consider that my election will mean a victory for Tammany Hall or any other political party. I shall take it to mean simply a successful protest against machine politics."

The Citizens' Union leaders were busier last night than at any other time in the campaign, owing to the work of organizing the volunteer force of watchers to serve today during the voting and later to keep an eye on the counting of votes. "We are paying more attention to the counting of the votes this time than anything else," said Joseph M. Price, Secretary of the Campaign Committee, "for we were counted out once before and do not intend to let the same thing happen again. We shall have a corps of lawyers at the district headquarters all day, who will look after the interests of any man who is being deprived of an honest vote, be he black or white, Republican, Democrat, or Independent."

William Jay Schieffelin, Vice Chairman of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee, yesterday sent the following letter to Nathan Bijur, relative to the Mazet-Stewart campaign. Mr. Bijur having criticised the action of the Union in allying itself with Tammany Hall to defeat Mazet:

"To allay the fear that the public may conclude from Mr. Mazet's defeat that such is the punishment in store for those who investigate Tammany, it may be pointed out that it is well known that the independents would have supported and re-elected him had he shown more courage and less partisanship in conducting the investigation. The election of Mr. Stewart will discourage one-sided investigations, and so increase the probability of our having a truly impartial inquiry.

"Of course, Mr. Croker hopes that Mr. Mazet's defeat will be construed as a vindication of Tammany, but, in truth, it will be a justification of the policy of the Citizens' Union to reject any boss-ridden candidate. The regular parties will be obliged to bow to the growing sentiment of independents and to abandon their control over individuals, or else invite defeat.

POINT OF THE CONTEST.

"Two things are plain: First, that to allow a machine to accept your chosen candidate is very different from uniting with it; second, that the Assembly would be a purer body if more districts could have their candidates chosen by the independents and indorsed by one of the machines.

"To carry your argument to its conclusion, the Citizens' Union could not support Homer Folks in the Twenty-ninth District, because his acceptance of the nomination from the Republicans would be deemed to tie him to the machine.

"As long as a reform candidate gives nothing in return, it is pure gain to have him supported by either regular party. The Citizens' Union believes Mr. Stewart to be honest and his support of its principles and platform to be genuine. If he had refused the Tammany indorsement it would have resulted in the election of a tool of one of the bosses, instead of an independent man."

Mr. Bijur, in commenting upon this letter last night, said:

"Mr. Schieffelin mistakes entirely the point of the contest in this district. The question is, Shall Croker be allowed to win and claim, as Tweed put it, a 'vindication' by defeating the man who showed him up and against whom his anger and the whole force of his political machine have been directed? The election of Mr. Mazet, as a practical factor, is of no importance to Mr. Platt, but as a defeat of Croker it would be an epochmaking blow at machine politics and corruption."

The disaffected Citizens' Union members who are supporting Mazet were making active preparations last night for to-day's election at their headquarters at the Hotel Empire. They will have a man at every polling place in the district to-day and Edward F. Devine will be in charge of a corps of lawyers at the hotel to look after cases of illegal registration.

The Mazet Committee Homeless.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has notified the Mazet committee that the committee can no longer have the use of its rooms. The reason given for the action of the board is that several meetings are scheduled for November and December and that the presence of the committee with its horde of witnesses and attendants would hamper the business of the board.

ANONYMOUS ATTACK ON QUIGG.

Circular Urges Republicans to Vote Against Mazet and Daly.

The Republican leaders discovered yesterday a circular headed "Republicans to Republicans," which appeals to voters to oppose Lemuel E. Quigg by voting against Mazet in the Nineteenth Assembly District and against Joseph F Daly for Justice of the Supreme Court. This circular has been widely distributed, it is thought, and the Republican leaders say that it emanates from Tammany Hall. It is not signed and does not purport to come from any class of persons.

"It is high time to get rid of Lemuel E. Quigg," the circular begins. It then says:

"Lemuel E. Quigg stifled the desire for the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor which was beginning to dominate the Republican City Convention in 1897, when he, as Chairman of the County Committee, and an alleged representative of the First Assembly District, cast the 191 votes of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for Benjamin F. Tracy, and then prevented a discussion of his act. Thus he took from the Republicans the opportunity to control the first administration of Greater New York.

"Lemuel E. Quigg tried to prevent the nomination of George C. Barrett for the Supreme Court. Had he prevented it he would have put the Republicans of this county into a sad position in view of their criticism of the Democrats in 1898.

"Lemuel E. Quigg finally gave way to the nomination of Judge Barrett, but he procured the nomination with him of Joseph F. Daly, a Democrat, who, having been rejected by the people in 1898, and having been off the bench for nearly a year, had lost that character which attracted Republicans to him in 1898.

"Now Lemuel E. Quigg's agents and Joseph F. Daly's friends are striving to cut down Judge Barrett's vote. They are doing this partly to support Quigg's declaration that Judge Barrett would be a comparatively unpopular candidate, and partly to make Joseph F. Daly's chance of election stronger."

The anonymous circular ends by declaring that a vote for George C. Barrett and James A. Gorman "will help to put discredit upon Lemuel E. Quigg."

INDORSEMENT OF T. A. FULTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from a public word indorsing T. A. Fulton as a candidate for Alderman. For more than ten years he has been one of the chief champions of good government on the upper west side, always standing firmly against trickery and fraud wherever found, and giving unstintingly of his time and strength to expose and defeat them.

To him more than to any other man we owe our victory in the recent Amsterdam Avenue fight, and his presence in the Board of Aldermen will not only make it more difficult for the Third Avenue Company to reopen their case—a thing which they are likely at any moment to do in some subtle way—but be a safeguard against many other municipal perils.

JOHN BALCOM SHAW.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

HOG INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Dr. Vosburg Rekow and Edmund Wirth, the former a Director of the Imperial Central Bureau of Commercial Treaties of Germany, and the latter a large manufacturer and President of the Chamber of Commerce in Seraw, Brandenburg, have just concluded an inspection of the Chicago packing houses.

They expressed their pleasure and astonishment at the cleanliness of the methods. They admitted that hog inspection in this country is a great deal better than the German method, because, they say, if any trichinae are found in Germany the meat after being cooked for a certain period is put on the market; whereas here, if the smallest defect is found, the pork is used for by-products.

Dr. Rekow is one of the whips of the Imperial Party, which favors importation of foreign products into Germany and particularly stands in opposition to the Agrarian policy for the exclusion of American meats.

CENTRAL PARK GREENHOUSES.

Frederick W. Kelsey, former Park Commissioner of Essex County, N. J., speaking of the new greenhouses in Central Park, near One Hundredth and Fourth Street, said yesterday:

"The transformation must be gratifying to all those interested in park development. As if by magic, an unattractive portion of the park has been transformed into one of the most attractive places in the park system.

"The widespread public interest in the fine conservatories in Kew Gardens, London, and in other pleasure grounds abroad, and the popularity and local pride in such plant collections as in the Phipps Conservatories in Schenley Park, Pittsburg, indicate the appreciation the people of New York may have for this new addition to their park attractions.

"The location, plan, and construction of the nine houses appear appropriate and excellent. The palm houses are of sufficient size and height for tropical plant arrangement, and the smaller houses are adapted to the use of various flowering plants, thus giving opportunity for a succession of different kinds of bloom that have made park conservatories in other cities so popular with the people.

"The whole improvement can justly be a matter of pride to the city, and reflects credit upon the park authorities responsible for the inauguration and carrying out of the improvement."

ELYTON PROPERTY SOLD.

Bought by Representative of Reorganizing Committee for $1,040,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—The properties of the Elyton Company were sold at noon to-day to W. H. Halls of New York, representing the Reorganizing Committee, for $1,040,000. The sale was under a decree of the Chancery Court on the cross bill of the Maryland Trust Company filed in the case of Semmes and others against the Elyton Company.

The property was sold in two parts. The dividend trust fund brought $240,000, and the remainder, or bulk of the property, $800,000. The trust fund is secured by notes given for purchase property by persons who bought of the Elyton Land Company, the syndicate of Birmingham. This bond issue amounted to $1,750,000, and in the decree all this issue, both the exchanged bonds of the old company and those not exchanged for bonds of the new company, are on the same footing. Of the unexchanged bonds there are $130,000 worth. The sale facilitates the reorganization of the Elyton Company, and this will be the early result.

There are some technical suits still pending, of which notice was served on the purchasers to-day, but the reorganization scheme may now be considered as accomplished, and the Elyton Company will soon be ready with its $3,000,000 worth of property to take its part in the development of Birmingham.

Killed His Wife with a Hammer.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Harry Wallace to-day struck and instantly killed his wife with a hammer at their home, near Deakyneville, after which he fled. Wallace and his wife had not been living happily for some time. He left here in the Spring and went West, but returned in the Summer. He attempted to commit suicide early this year, but failed. Wallace was captured this afternoon not far from the scene of the murder. He was locked up in New Castle Jail.

Arrivals from the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamer Doric, which arrived to-day from the Orient, are Capt. W. H. Anderson, United States Army; Lieut. Col. A. B. Bayless, United States Volunteers; Major C. W. MacCauley, United States Marine Corps; Lord Balcarres, and Lieut. E. Stevenson, Royal Navy.

Locomotive Kills an Indian Chief.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Riley Bradby, second chief of the Pamunky Indians, was struck this morning by a

KENTUCKY FEARS TROUBLE

Reported that a Gatling Gun Has Been Sent to Louisville.

BRADLEY REMAINS IN TOWN

The Governor Says in a Letter that He Intends that Voters Shall Not Be Intimidated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Gov. Bradley, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the State National Guard, is the central figure in the political situation to-night. The Governor believes the situation to be so serious that he will not go to his home at Lancaster, only about a hundred miles from Louisville, to cast his vote to-morrow.

Late to-night the rumor that the Louisville Legion has been ordered to report at the armory at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning to be ready in case of emergency was confirmed.

Simultaneously came the announcement that an extra police force of 300 men under Col. J. B. Castleman has been sworn in. The city authorities evidently intend to stand upon the ground that in case of trouble, they are prepared to take any necessary measures to preserve order and that under these circumstances there can be no occasion for the calling out of State troops.

Gov. Bradley, it is reasonably certain, will not acquiesce in this view and a conflict of authority is possible.

Gov. Bradley was expected to address a meeting at the Auditorium to-night, but changed his mind, giving out the following in explanation of his refusal to attend:

Hon. A. E. Willson:

My Dear Sir: In view of the intense public excitement now prevailing in this city and the fact that numerous affidavits of good citizens have been filed with me, showing that there is grave danger of riot and bloodshed and that citizens will be prevented by force and fraud from exercising their right of suffrage in this city to-morrow, and in view of the further fact that I have been called upon to act as chief peace officer of the Commonwealth, I have concluded that it would be improper for me to deliver an address this evening.

I will thank you to assure those who may kindly honor me with their presence that I will remain in the city and see that every voter, irrespective of political opinion, is protected in his right to vote and have his vote counted, and that the public peace is protected at all hazards.

I do not intend to surround the polls with bayonets or to intimidate voters. I do intend that they shall not be intimidated, and will act promptly should necessity arise.

Yours, W. O. BRADLEY.

The disturbed state of political feeling in this city was aggravated this evening by the action of the Board of Election Commissioners, which is controlled by Democrats, in removing eighty-seven Republican election officers and substituting for them names submitted by men who, it is claimed by the regular Republican organization, do not represent the party. While the Commissioners acted within their technical rights, the removals may be the cause of trouble to-morrow.

The expectation that the Governor will call out the militia during the day finds expression among men of both parties. The provocation may occur through attempts of the deposed election officers to hold their places or through conflicts with the police in some of the down-town wards.

If the militia is called out it may result in the closing of the polls by the local election officers, on the ground that the presence of soldiers prevented a free expression of popular will. Or, if the polls remain open, it may result in action by the State election officers, throwing out the vote of Jefferson County, on the same ground of military interference. In either event the counting or throwing out of the Louisville vote very likely would determine the result of the election.

A special to The Times from Lexington says:

"As the result of the visit of Major Colston here last night the Second Kentucky Gatling gun was shipped to Louisville to-day. The Second Kentucky State Guard is expected to be called to Louisville."

At Bowling Green there is a particularly bitter fight between the Democratic factions, and extra police have been sworn in. But at this and other larger towns nothing more serious than the usual election day casualties are expected. In Louisville the greatest feeling has been aroused. One Democratic faction controls the police, while the other has made the alleged interference of these officers with the local primary and election machinery one of its principal campaign cries. Mayor Weaver has issued a proclamation appealing for order and cautioning the police.

SHOT WHILE TALKING POLITICS.

Marion Fatally Wounded at Catlettsburg, Ky.—Another Man Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Nov. 6.—A discussion of the political situation here late this evening resulted in a serious shooting affray.

William Meek, becoming offended at an assertion made by John Marion, pulled a revolver and fired at Marion five times, four bullets penetrating his head. Marion will die. A stray ball struck Arthur Inman, inflicting serious though not dangerous wounds.

Meek escaped during the confusion which followed, and is now thought to be at Huntington, West Va., officers having traced him there.

NATIONAL GUARD ORDERED OUT.

Troops at Newport, Ky., Expected to Serve at the Polls.

NEWPORT, Ky., Nov. 6.—Gov. Bradley ordered Company H of the Kentucky National Guard to report at the Newport armory at 7 o'clock to-night fully equipped with ammunition and travel rations. It is thought the troops are to serve at the polls to-morrow.

CARTRIDGES SENT TO LOUISVILLE.

Ammunition Said Also to Have Gone to Other Kentucky Towns.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 6.—State Armorer Dixon, acting under orders from Gov. Bradley, sent by express this afternoon 10,000 rounds of cartridges to the Louisville Legion, in anticipation of a call out on election day. Large consignments were also shipped to Covington, Newport, and Lexington.

JONES FIGURES IN OHIO.

Votes Polled by Him Will Greatly Affect Regular Party Candidates.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—There are six candidates for Governor to be voted for in Ohio to-morrow. Three of them claim their election is sure. The Jones vote will reduce the vote of all others, including that of the Prohibitionists, the Union Reform, and the Social-Labor tickets, and the result depends very materially on where most of the Jones vote will come from.

It is certain that either George K. Nash, Republican, or John R. McLean, Democrat, will be elected. If Jones pulls more from the Democrats than from the Republicans, the prediction of Chairman Dick that Judge Nash will have 50,000 plurality may be realized. But if Chairman Seward is correct in assuming that Jones will draw much more heavily from the Republicans than from the Democrats, then McLean will be elected.

The Democratic managers have made much capital out of the fact that Jones heretofore has been a Republican, that he was himself connected with a "trust," and that he would not pledge himself to vote for Bryan in 1900. As Ohio is normally a Republican State, Jones could draw more heavily from the Republicans and still not affect the result were it not for the factional feeling, which may also cost Judge Nash some Republican votes. It is conceded that all votes that can be controlled by Gov. Bushnell, ex-Chairman Kurtz, and other anti-Hanna Republicans will be cast for McLean, but this factional work may not extend to others on the Republican State ticket.

The gold Democrats as well as the Bryan Democrats are supporting McLean. There has been a Democratic muddle in Cleveland and in this city there is a well-defined opinion that the local faction in the Republican Party is much more concerned about the success of the county ticket than of the State ticket. These influences may offset each other by reducing the Nash vote in Cincinnati as much as it reduces the McLean vote in Cleveland. But in both cases there is a strong probability that Jones will be the beneficiary of this disaffection and trading.

The campaign has been bitter, dirty, and full of charges and countercharges. It is of course expected that this vicious tendency will continue at the polls to-morrow and that there will be many arrests, especially in the cities.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—William Cowell, manager of Mayor Jones's campaign, to-day made the following statement:

"I have no reason to change the figures I have already made on the election to-morrow. We will carry the State and elect Mayor Jones Governor by a plurality of 35,000, and there is no telling how much more. We will carry Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and, in fact, nearly every city in the State where there is any manufacturing interest. We have completed a second poll of the State, and have every assurance that we will poll 335,000 votes. Our reports from the rural districts show that we will have our share of the votes from these sections."

Mayor Jones closed his campaign in this city to-night with a mass meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Senator Hanna to-day reiterated the declaration that Nash would be elected Governor at to-morrow's election. He declined, however, to make any estimates, saying that any plurality received by Nash would be a great victory for the Republican Party in Ohio under the existing conditions.

Aldermen Ignore Jones's Veto.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Board of Aldermen to-night passed over the veto of Mayor Jones the proposition to sell the city gas plant. The session was full of interest, and the question was debated at times in the most acrimonious manner. The vote resulted in the proposition being carried over the veto by 11 to 2.

UNCERTAINTY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Both Parties Predict that a Light Vote Will Be Polled.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 6.—Any forecast on the election in South Dakota to-morrow is pure guess work. Not a township in the State has been polled, and but one thing is certain, and that is that a light vote will be polled. Chairman Kidd of the Fusion Committee thinks 70 per cent. of the vote will be cast, and Chairman Harrick of the Republican committee agrees that this estimate is about right.

Populists have sent thousands of circular letters over the State criticising the decisions of the Republican Judges, who are all renominated, but aside from this no active campaign has been made. Republicans generally feel that they will carry the State, but can give no reason except that "it is in the air."

Unless there is a landslide the result may not be known until Wednesday or possibly later, as, on account of the absence of local contests, the returns will be slow.

THE CONTEST IN IOWA.

Both Republican and Democratic Chairmen Expect Victory.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6.—The campaign has been warmly waged by both the leading parties, and the Chairmen of both State Committees express confidence in polling a comparatively full vote for an off year, and believe that the contest of ballots will result in victories for their respective tickets. The three minor parties in the field do not hope to more than maintain their organization.

Chairman Weaver of the Republican Committee estimates that the plurality for his party will run from 40,000 to 45,000, while Chairman Huffman is satisfied with saying that he believes enough disaffected Republicans will refuse to vote or will vote the Democratic ticket to give his party a small plurality. In any event, he hopes, if defeated, to cut down the normal Republican plurality to such an extent that the Democrats can claim a Republican defeat.

The best estimates on the Legislature are that the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority on joint ballot and elect the next United States Senator, to succeed John H. Gear. There is doubt, however, about the friends of Mr. Gear being able to re-elect him, the A. B. Cummins forces claiming they already have enough votes pledged to elect him Senator.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—A conservative forecast of the result of the election in Maryland to-morrow, based on interviews with politicians of both parties, gives the State to the Democrats by from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Col. John Walter Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, according to this estimate, will come to Baltimore with a majority of between 1,000 and 2,000, and will defeat his opponent, Gov. Lowndes, in this city by 4,000. As matters now stand, the Democrats consider that they have the election won.

Each party is afraid of the other's "corruption" fund, and the men of both political faiths who are posted on the situation admit that money will be an important factor in to-morrow's fight. Betting to-day has been 3 to 1 on the general result, the Democrats taking the big end and finding few opportunities to place their money. The Democrats base their predictions on the announcement of the Malster faction of the Republican Party that they will vote for Gov. Lowndes and the remainder of the Republican ticket. If the Malsterites should remember their recent grievances when they go to the polls the Democratic majority will be larger than anticipated. The influence of the American dollar in the contest is, however, a problem that neither the Democrats nor Republicans consider can be solved until after the ballots are counted. It may result in a landslide one way or the other.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—What little interest is manifested in to-morrow's election in Pennsylvania is centred on the vote for State Treasurer and particularly as to which of the two prominent candidates for that office will receive the greater portion of the big independent vote cast in the general elections of the last two years. Dr. Swallow, the preacher, editor, and prohibitionist, received 118,969 votes for State Treasurer in 1897, and 131,683 votes for Governor in 1898. In these years the Republican candidates had pluralities respectively of 129,717 and 118,168. The Swallow vote was cast largely by independent voters of the two leading parties, who were dissatisfied with the party issues or their party leaders.

This year there is no independent candidate to draw these votes, and the Democratic leaders claim that Creasy, their candidate for State Treasurer, will benefit from this independent vote. Furthermore, they claim that vigorous efforts to prevent illegal voting in this city will result in reducing the heretofore large Republican majorities returned from Philadelphia.

The Republican State Chairman and other party leaders, however, confidently claim that Barnett, the Republican candidate, will receive the full party vote, and that he will have a majority in the State of at least 175,000. The total vote for Governor last year was 965,000, but the general prediction is that the vote this year will fall fully 200,000 below those figures.

Matters are unusually quiet to-night, there being almost a complete absence of the customary election eve discussions and wrangles.

NEBRASKANS ARE CONFIDENT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—The Nebraskan campaign closed to-night with rallies in a number of the larger towns. There was a thinning out at committee headquarters during the day, but much activity in the way of sending out final instructions to precinct workers. Estimates of Chairmen at Republican and Populist headquarters do not vary greatly, and conservative men of both sides believe the result will be close.

In this city and county Judge Reese, Republican, for Supreme Court Judge, will run ahead of his ticket slightly, due to his personal popularity, this being his home, and his managers contend that the same rule will hold good all over the State. They refuse to admit the possibility of defeat for the head of the ticket, but are not so sanguine for the two University Regents.

At the State House there is the greatest confidence in a Fusion victory. Gov. Poynter, who accompanied Mr. Bryan the greater part of the time in his two weeks of campaigning, said the latter's presence acted as an inspiration, and if the result was at any time in doubt he had completely turned the tide. He predicted ex-Gov. Holcomb's election as Judge by 12,000.

There have been the usual warnings by both committees to look out for crooked work, but no trouble is expected at the polls.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—There is nothing to indicate that to-morrow's election in Massachusetts will prove to be anything but the customary Republican victory. Not since 1892 have the Democrats carried the State, and to-night the election of W. Murray Crane, the present Lieutenant Governor and the Republican candidate for Governor, is conceded beyond the possibility of a doubt. The Legislature also will be Republican by the usual majority, only the manufacturing centres and this city contributing to the minority in that body. There are no State issues and very few local contests.

Good judges place the Republican majority between 50,000 and 60,000, the weather being probably of greater influence on the vote than party theory. A falling off of the Republican vote from last year of about 15 per cent. is looked for, while it seems to be generally agreed that with the help of the Gold Democrats there will be little loss in the Democratic vote, and perhaps a slight gain. The Republican State Committee put forth no definite figures, asserting only that the candidate for Governor will poll from 160,000 to 175,000 votes, while the Democratic State Committee predicts a vote of 110,000 for its candidate, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and a Republican plurality of about 40,000.

The result in Boston will be watched with more than ordinary interest, as it will serve in a measure to gauge the municipal campaign.

REED'S SUCCESSOR ELECTED.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 6.—Amos L. Allen, Republican candidate for Congress in the First Maine District, was elected to-day by a majority of more than 4,600 votes over Luther F. McKinney, the Democratic candidate. With the town of Dayton, in York County, to hear from, Mr. Allen's majority is over 4,657. Dayton will doubtless reduce this, but not enough to bring it below 4,600.

The First Maine District was Speaker Reed's district last year. He had ex-Congressman McKinney as his opponent. At that time Mr. Reed's plurality was 5,526 over his opponent, but there was a Prohibition candidate who polled 673 votes, and a Populist, who polled 55 votes, thus reducing his majority to 4,798.

There were only two candidates this year, but it is evident from spoiled ballots that a considerable number of Prohibition voters made their mark in the Prohibition square on the official ballot, although they had no candidate. Last year the total vote in the district was 23,670. This year it amounts to less than 20,000. A small vote is always expected in an off year, and especially in an off-year special election.

Congressman-elect Allen is known in National life as Speaker Reed's secretary for many years. Otherwise he was not a prominent figure, even in his own State and neighborhood.

Light Vote Expected in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Present indications are that an unusually light vote will be polled to-morrow. The Legislature which is to be elected will select a successor to United States Senator Martin, and this is practically the only issue. Both Tyler and Martin claim a majority of pledges. It is conceded that the Legislature will retain its present overwhelmingly Democratic complexion, with probably a reduction of the handful of Republicans and independents. Except in a few counties little interest is displayed.

New Orleans Negroes Disfranchised.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—To-morrow will be election day in New Orleans and a legal holiday. It will be the first city election held in November, the new Constitution having separated State and municipal elections. There are two tickets in the field, one headed by Mayor Flower and supported by the Citizens' League and the Jackson Democratic Association, the other headed by Paul Capdevielle and supported by the regular Democratic organization. Under the new Constitution 12,000 negroes have been disfranchised, and there are now only 1,300 of them registered. The result will affect the coming State fight and the election of two United States Senators to succeed Caffery and McEnery.

THE FOUR DOUBTFUL STATES.

Tables Showing Results in the Last Two Elections in Nebraska, Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland.

As bearing on National politics the elections in Nebraska, Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland will have especial interest. In order to give readers a clearer idea of the situation and for purposes of comparison with the vote of to-day THE TIMES prints these tables showing the vote by counties in the last two elections in each of the four States:

NEBRASKA.

Counties, (90.)	1898. For Governor. Rep.	1898. For Governor. Fusion.	1897. For Supreme Court Justice. Rep.	1897. For Supreme Court Justice. Fusion.
Adams	1,844	1,830	1,594	1,958
Antelope	908	1,140	900	1,216
Banner	114	85	134	103
Blaine	72	36	68	64
Boone	1,149	1,290	1,079	1,242
Box Butte	400	278	392	495
Boyd	385	454	543	538
Brown	388	275	336	246
Buffalo	1,633	1,966	1,617	2,154
Burt	1,479	1,155	1,264	1,168
Butler	1,277	1,790	1,239	1,907
Cass	2,308	2,227	2,310	2,270
Cedar	817	999	1,006	1,342
Chase	223	244	244	255
Cherry	553	562	558	680
Cheyenne	369	310	507	415
Clay	1,648	1,647	1,487	1,846
Colfax	715	1,060	786	1,298
Cuming	1,076	1,455	1,004	615
Custer	1,464	1,830	1,436	2,027
Dakota	503	533	574	642
Dawes	696	588	643	803
Dawson	1,210	1,277	1,120	1,473
Deuel	231	175	273	259
Dixon	872	893	872	1,127
Dodge	1,693	1,790	1,736	2 068
Douglass, (Omaha)	9,644	8,841	9,690	7,974
Dundy	261	270	247	252
Fillmore	1,639	1,732	1,334	1,833
Franklin	861	980	736	1,027
Frontier	755	785	732	874
Furnas	1,163	1,228	1,034	1,386
Gage, (Beatrice)	3,227	2,364	2,865	2,349
Garfield	161	210	146	193
Gosper	299	468	342	501
Grant	94	65	83	72
Greeley	311	634	359	777
Hall	1,797	1,535	1,684	1,581
Hamilton	1,333	1,496	1,215	1,532
Harlan	784	1,028	741	1,104
Hayes	261	226	325	243
Hitchcock	400	501	401	537
Holt	798	1,154	873	1,375
Hooker	9	22	7	45
Howard	692	1,039	742	1,101
Jefferson (Fairbury)	1,949	1,577	1,523	1,537
Johnson	1,026	1,034	1,308	1,153
Kearney	922	1,042	774	1,140
Keith	166	214	207	244
Keya Paha	211	272	228	303
Kimball	83	50	91	49
Knox	1,250	1,559	958	1,247
Lancaster, (Lincoln, Hickman)	5,692	4,497	5,057	4,696
Lincoln	910	909	1,072	1,216
Logan	50	69	59	95
Loup	93	99	110	125
Madison	1,482	1,508	1,375	1,589
McPherson	12	11	36	23
Merrick	967	920	847	951
Nance	711	748	692	939
Nemaha	1,548	1,559	1,309	1,677
Nuckolls	1,191	1,392	1,063	1,375
Otoe, (Nebraska City)	2,235	2,042	1,877	2,174
Pawnee	1,456	1,003	1,340	1,141
Perkins	120	180	140	211
Phelps	876	1,005	781	1,106
Pierce	516	670	549	857
Platte	1,106	1,565	1,101	2,053
Polk	688	1,256	669	1,357
Red Willow	965	804	881	935
Richardson, (Falls City)	2,274	2,262	2,107	2,402
Rock	329	223	346	233
Saline	1,838	1,676	1,629	1,799
Sarpy	645	961	591	995
Saunders	1,778	2,309	1,784	2,625
Scott's Bluff	236	225	278	193
Seward	1,511	1,633	1,458	1,830
Sheridan	387	549	494	733
Sherman	424	609	433	752
Sioux	107	197	131	244
Stanton	645	703	628	779
Thayer	1,491	1,423	1,340	1,589
Thomas	35	55	42	78
Thurston	490	429	563	515
Valley	720	836	674	826
Washington	1,300	1,228	1,256	1,193
Wayne	828	747	851	937
Webster	1,185	1,195	1,082	1,225
Wheeler	76	137	77	161
York	1,836	1,745	1,707	1,755
Total	93,281	96,703	80,009	102,828
Plurality		3,422		13,819

OHIO.

Counties (88.)	1898. Secretary of State. Rep.	1898. Secretary of State. Dem.	1897. Governor. Rep.	1897. Governor. Dem.
Adams	3,039	3,043	3,046	2,987
Allen	2,350	4,240	3,559	4,819
Ashland	2,107	2,779	2,331	2,957
Ashtabula	5,495	1,559	6,383	2,309
Athens	4,146	1,878	4,682	2,465
Auglaize	1,883	3,205	2,247	3,840
Belmont	6,104	4,551	6,520	5,521
Brown	3,398	3,177	2,704	3,653
Butler	4,213	5,973	4,842	7,812
Carroll	2,129	1,374	2,439	1,598
Champaign	3,605	2,672	3,751	2,889
Clark	5,443	4,060	6,230	4,687
Clermont	3,330	3,509	3,447	4,104
Clinton	3,367	1,891	3,648	2,108
Columbiana	7,219	4,293	7,456	4,920
Coshocton	2,724	3,124	3,026	3,607
Crawford	3,884	3,717	2,416	4,725
Cuyahoga	29,221	18,796	32,377	27,183
Darke	3,808	4,756	3,867	4,932
Defiance	1,931	2,756	2,076	2,916
Delaware	3,254	3,192	3,386	3,015
Erie	4,199	3,351	4,282	3,864
Fairfield	3,203	4,727	3,141	4,871
Fayette	2,643	1,929	2,971	2,158

upon these subjects by the results of to-morrow's election."

AN ELEVENTH-HOUR ATTACK.

The Democrats of the Thirty-first Assembly District fired a bomb at the camp of the Republicans yesterday in the shape of an attack upon the professional integrity of Samuel S. Slater, the Republican candidate for re-election as Assemblyman. The article containing the attack, which was printed in a local publication controlled by the Democratic leader of the district, Isaac A. Hopper, told of a case which Mr. Slater had handled professionally, and asserted that he had "attempted to loot the estate of a client" named Mrs. Yetta Bloom.

Mr. Slater immediately set to work to offset the story by having printed a statement regarding the case in question. When seen last evening at the Central Republican Club, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, Mr. Slater said:

"This story is a cowardly attack made at the last moment in the hope that it is too late for me to make a reply. It is false, malicious, and libelous, and I have already served papers in an action for libel against the paper upon its President, Isaac A. Hopper."

When asked to be more explicit regarding the case, Mr. Slater said:

"Late Sunday night my attention was called to an article published in Mr. Hopper's paper, in which an attempt is made in a libelous article to discredit me by an attack on my professional conduct while acting as an attorney for a poor old woman named Yetta Bloom. I became the attorney in this family dispute purely as a charity to this poor woman, who, I believed, was being outrageously abused by her son-in-law, whose attorney is the prime conspirator in this publication. The time of myself, my office, and my partner for a period of six months and my own cash were all given to this poor woman in her fight against her son-in-law, without a fee or promise of a fee of any kind, but entirely as a matter of humanity.

"My conduct as attorney for Mrs. Bloom voluntarily ended more than three months ago. This campaign is now three weeks old. On the last day of the campaign and at the eleventh hour of the political strife this false, untrue, and libelous article is born in a desperate attempt to turn the tide of my election. The article is published on the last column of the last page among advertisements, in the last edition before election day, of the local paper which is owned largely by the Tammany Hall leader of this district. I am not charged with misconduct toward my client, but with misconduct toward the opposing party in having tried too well to protect my client's interests.

"Alexander Rosenthal, who was United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, under President Cleveland, and recently a Democratic Deputy Commissioner of Taxes in this city, succeeded me as attorney for Mrs. Bloom after my voluntary retirement, and he has made a sworn statement that my relations as attorney for Mrs. Bloom were prompted by motives of charity and that my conduct of her affairs was honest and upright."

SIGNOR NIC'S CAMPAIGN ENDS.

Grand Street Barber Candidate for the Assembly Winds Up with a Visit to Newspaper Row.

For Signor "Nic" Galante, the Grand Street barber candidate for Assemblyman from the Twelfth District, it is all over, including the shouting. His remarkable campaign came to a close last night with a declaration of principles in Newspaper Row, where the candidate talked from a lantern-bedecked truck during the first five minutes to nineteen reporters and twelve citizens, and ended up a fifteen minutes' "spich" with an audience of at least 500 citizens and no increase of reporters. It did not matter to the signor that he was out of his district, for he came, as he said, "to pay my respec' da newspep' f'what da do for advertise Nic, da poor man frien."

The speechmaking began at Grand and Pitt Streets. At 8:30 "Nic" was finishing up a shave in his barber shop. At 8:45 the candidate was ready to mount the truck, decorated with the famous east side emblem of cup, brush, and razor, and Chinese lanterns and flags.

"'Fore I mak-a da spich," "Nic" confided to his friends, "I wan' say Coroner Zucca he tel'fon' me few minute past gone: 'Nic, I give-a you fiv' hunder dollar kip out da race. You hurt-a da Tammany candidat, Leon Sanders.' I say, 'You no buy Nic. He da poor man frien! I say-a get 'n close-a da tel'fon'."

The truck was chased by a mob of yelling boys and men. "Nic" and his supporters followed on foot. Inside of ten minutes the neighborhood was filled with a crowd of more than a thousand people. Windows flew up on all hands, and to a lone figure in a fourth-story window on the corner the candidate waved his hat wildly about his head in greeting. This figure was his wife.

"Mo" Hyman constituted himself chairman, and introduced the speaker. Wild yells came next.

"Fellows and cectazens," began "Nic," "my preencepal t'ing I spik about ees det w'en I 'lect to Albany, I fight, fight, fight, fight evaray boday 'n evaray t'ing. Da first question I spik ees we want-a da more school. Da cheelderen da no can go school all da day long—no room. Max Goldwater, da hatter, he say to me wha' can da cheelderen learn when go two hour-a day. You tell-a me det. Ah, I 'xplain det. Noteeng. I get-a da more school w'en I 'lect. Give-a da poor cheelderen a chance. One, two, t'ree hour day, maybe more. Ah!

"My nex'a question ees more cars for-a Gran' Street. You got-a wait t'ree-quarter hour in da night. Maybe walk on cold night. Ah, what you t'ink of det? T'ink det's right? Nevair! Nevair! Nevair! I get-a det bill pass. 'N w'en I go Albany I fight for-a police. Da police da work like nigger, eight-een hour one day. I get-a da bill pass for-a da eight hour. For why, for why, I say? Ah, I 'xplain det. Da policeman he on his beat. He hear-a da cry, da cry of a woman way, way up in da fift' story da building. He got-a go. He climb-a da stair. What he find? What he find? You not know?"

"What he find?" yelled a hundred voices.

"Ah! leesten. I tell-a you. He find-a fight. He find-a man stick a knife een in a lady. He hav' to 'rest da man, maybe two, t'ree in da morning. He get-a da great danger all of da time. Ah! I pass det bill for not more eight hour. Eet's hee's right. Ah! Nic da poor policeman frien', you bet.

"'No'er t'ing I want ees free ice da Summer sisson. Lot-a da poor peop' dey no can buy ice. Got-a hav' it."

At this point Signor Galante, in his excitement, nearly fell off the truck, but "Mo" Hyman caught his coattails just in time.

"What 'a matter with pave Saicond Avanue?" yelled Nic, "'n' Gran' Street? Up town da peop' rich, pay-a da pave denselvés. I pass det bill, too, you bet."

Here some one handed "Nic" a glass of beer. He drained half and then waved the glass aloft.

"My nex' prenceepul quest' is we pay-a too much for da tax. I used pay—Whoa!"

The old nag attached to the truck had started up.

"Whoa, whoa, for why you not whoa?" yelled the candidate, saving himself on "Mo." The crowd moved forward fifty feet, the Signor's yells becoming more piercing until the horse was stopped.

"I used pay," screamed the candidate, "I used pay 'ley" dollar tax. Now pay fi'teen. To much-a. I t'ink I can pass bill an' time I want. I want free boat for poor children Summer sisson, too. T'ree cent car fare, too. You vot-a for Nic 'n he be good to you. Ava one who vot-a for Nic say Hi."

And the "hi's" followed for five minutes.

Down in Newspaper Row Signor Galante repeated his speech, with some additions. Early in the speech a glass of beer was brought for the candidate.

"I 'scuse you while I drink," said "Nic," with a grandiloquent wave of his hat.

"Treat us," yelled the crowd, amid roars of laughter.

"Oh," exclaimed the candidate, looking frightened. "You tak-a Nic for rich. He da poor man frien,' 'n poor like-a da poor man."

"My nex-a question," said the signor, after enumerating free shaves, free lunches, and all-day Sunday shaves, "ees da ship-a, da ship-a det shoot, ah, what-ayou call?"

"Navy," suggested a voice.

"Ah—dets eet. We want-a da ship-a det shoot fi' hunder' miles from New York. More ship-a, big-a ship-a. I see about det, too."

"Tell about the Ramapo steal," called out several voices.

"Ah-e, I talk 'bout det, too. Meester Ramapo, he's one beeg t'ief. He steal-a sexty mil' dollar. I fight him w'en I get 'lect. Fight all da time, fight everybody."

The last thing the signor promised was to pass a pension bill for the letter carriers.

"Much 'bliged," said "Nic" at the end. "I now call t'ree cheer for Dooay, prosper' 'n Nic Galante. I want-a you all vote for Nic"

The meeting broke up in cheers.

Malt-Nutrine

is invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged and infirm. Its merit is assured, being prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.—Adv.

PRESIDENT GOES HOME TO VOTE.

Will Return to Washington with as Little Delay as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President McKinley left Washington to-night for Canton, Ohio, where he will vote to-morrow. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey, and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. The party occupied the private car Olympia, which was attached to the rear of the regular Chicago express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Canton will be reached at 10:20 o'clock in the morning. The party will leave Canton at 8:45 to-morrow evening, the President's car being attached to the regular east-bound express scheduled to reach Washington at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Arrangements have been made whereby the President will be supplied with election news bulletins at all important points on the trip home. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, Secretary to the President Porter, Controller Dawes, and Major Rand, with the ladies of their families, were at the station and remained until the train departed.

Democratic Committee to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It is understood that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will shortly issue a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago on Nov. 20. The committee, it is said, will discuss the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and the plans for 1900 in the light shed

KENTUCKY.

Counties, (119.)	1897. Clerk Court of Appeals. Rep.	1897. Clerk Court of Appeals. Dem.	1896. President. Rep.	1896. President. Dem.
Adair	1,462	1,473	1,612	1,345
Allen	1,473	1,344	1,595	1,460
Anderson	839	1,171	1,151	1,286
Ballard	279	994	495	1,570
Barren	1,641	2,267	2,092	3,066
Bath	1,401	1,830	1,579	1,791
Bell	1,294	304	1,900	615
Boone	982	1,449	781	2,317
Bourbon	1,999	1,129	2,573	2,210
Boyd	1,890	1,637	2,087	1,241
Boyle	1,323	1,446	1,687	1,206
Bracken	1,055	1,397	1,226	1,762
Breathitt	791	1,242	877	1,275
Breckinridge	2,090	1,229	2,276	2,202
Bullitt	492	1,029	700	1,169
Butler	1,684	1,053	1,898	1,139
Caldwell	1,319	1,428	1,544	1,530
Calloway	474	1,730	561	2,572
Campbell	4,855	4,754	5,821	4,304
Carlisle	475	810	390	1,624
Carroll	1,404	1,262	985	1,778
Carter	2,075	1,550	2,440	1,665
Casey	1,437	1,145	1,643	1,061
Christian	3,367	2,728	4,525	3,145
Clark	1,697	2,113	2,032	2,055
Clay	1,988	245	1,725	707
Clinton	727	245	1,004	309
Crittenden	1,499	1,373	1,574	1,576
Cumberland	861	579	1,154	621
Daviess	1,404	3,127	3,105	4,952
Edmondson	913	875	952	863
Elliott	483	1,173	577	1,294
Estill	1,145	989	993	799
Fayette	2,792	4,049	5,143	3,938
Fleming	1,893	1,892	1,935	2,013
Floyd	1,092	1,397	1,057	1,410
Franklin	1,350	2,422	2,175	2,464
Fulton	197	719	603	1,414
Gallatin	251	640	386	932
Garrard	1,246	1,203	1,595	1,171
Grant	1,174	1,627	1,417	1,852
Graves	765	2,495	1,628	4,699
Grayson	1,685	854	1,874	2,002
Green	1,240	1,172	1,389	1,142
Greenup	1,595	1,432	1,805	1,389
Hancock	940	552	1,026	1,080
Hardin	977	1,906	1,885	2,848
Harlan	1,031	136	1,189	216
Harrison	1,260	1,981	1,705	2,690
Hart	1,674	1,791	1,999	1,951
Henderson	1,561	2,265	2,750	4,000
Henry	1,313	1,946	1,711	2,115
Hickman	424	1,131	727	1,928
Hopkins

The Wanamaker Store.

Today the Store will be Closed at One O'Clock.

Ready for the Horse Show
And Christmas

THE Holiday business has started here in earnest. We shall be able to lift more pleasure than ever into New York's Christmas with such a lever of time.

Stocks are very great, and if any corner of the world has a Christmas pleasure-gift not in the Wanamaker show, depend upon it, some men not given to blundering have blundered now.

But this is an every-day store—ready to meet whatever needs crop out. This week is a series of

Reception Days---Apparel for Horse Show Wear
IN ELEGANT PROFUSION

New and very stylish hats from Paris. New Wanamaker hats, as well.

Very elegant Costumes and Wraps for both day and evening wear.

Fashion critics agree that what is here is right—not because we say so, but because travel, taste and hard work combine to make it so.

This is more than a woman's store—more men come here daily than enter any exclusively man's store in New York. Good tailoring is bound to attract good dressers.

Men's Overcoats of real Irish frieze—a medium Oxford gray—satin shoulder lining, a fine imported body lining—garments wilh every mark of gentility and thoroughly well-made—$32.50.

Let this hint of the whole clothing store today.

There is much news waiting—some of it will be printed tomorrow.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. WILLCOX'S LOST WATCH

A Detective Thinks the Company Director Had None.

HAS BEEN IN SANITARIUMS

In Court Where Accused Waiter Is Discharged, Mr. Willcox's Interest in Child Actress Appears.

The case of the alleged theft of a watch belonging to Charles H. Willcox of Westport, Conn., a Director of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, which was brought into court on Sunday by the arraignment of William Fagan, a waiter, who had aroused Mr. Willcox's suspicions, proved yesterday, when Fagan was discharged, to be one of more than ordinary interest.

Yesterday evening Detective Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station told Mr. Willcox in the presence of a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he did not believe that Mr. Willcox had the watch at all when he entered the house 263 West Twenty-fourth Street, where it was alleged to have been stolen, adding: "Your friends have been around after you here and told us not to be too eager to find the thief, as this was probably all a delusion on your part. Personally, I think now that it was a delusion."

Mr. Willcox has, it is stated, on two different occasions been treated in a sanitarium. The second time he was for a few months in a sanitarium at Cromwell, Conn. According to Mr. Willcox's statement, persons suffering from all sorts of ailments, including lunacy, are treated there, but he was there because of broken-down nerves, and not because of any suspicion of mental derangement. Mr. Willcox says that he was a privileged patient while there, perfectly at his freedom, ate at the doctors' table, and was discharged as perfectly cured two or three years ago.

Mrs. Anna Taliaferro, at whose home in Twenty-fourth Street Mr. Willcox said he lost his watch, declared last night to Mr. Willcox's face that he had told her that he had been at the sanitarium only a few months ago.

The story which culminated in the arraignment of Fagan in court Sunday and yesterday, suspected of an offense that the police do not think was committed, is one, as stated, of exceptional interest. Mr. Willcox is a bachelor, about sixty-five years old, a gray-bearded man of pleasant, kindly appearance, and for many years a devotee of athletics. About two years ago he was in the studio of a photographer, and there he saw and greatly admired the photograph of little Mabel Taliaferro, a child now ten years old, who is playing in "The Children of the Ghetto."

The picture showed a winsome, intelligent face, and Mr. Willcox, who says he is very fond of children, asked the photographer for it. He indicated the child's mother, who happened to be in the studio, as the one to be asked. Mr. Willcox was introduced to her, and an acquaintance there formed which ended in Mr. Willcox calling at the house and meeting little Mabel.

From that time on Mr. Willcox has taken an exceptional interest in the child. He at one time offered to pay the mother the amount of the salary Mabel earned if she would take the child off the stage. He has called regularly since then, has sent the child flowers, luxuries, even furniture, loaned her a sewing machine, and offered to get her a new piano. He has paid her doctor's bills and paid her cab hire, and he said last night that if she had been his own child he could not have thought more of her than he did.

He made arrangements to have electric bells put in the Twenty-fourth Street house, where Mrs. Taliaferro and her two little daughters live, connecting Mabel's room, respectively, with her mother's room, the kitchen, and that of Mrs. Bradford, who is employed to go with the child to and from the theatre, so that at any moment she could get anything she wanted by pressing a button.

According to Mrs. Taliaferro Mr. Willcox had also planned to have the balcony taken down from in front of the front parlor windows, as the child's room is in the back part of the parlor, and he feared some thief might use the balcony to get in by. In the last few days, further without the knowledge or consent of the mother, he had brought plumbers into the house to alter the plumbing, which he thought defective, and had ordered running water established in the child's bedroom, which is only separated from the rest of the parlor by a curtain and pole. "I have spent hundreds of dollars on that child," said he last night.

Recently when Mabel was playing with "The Children of the Ghetto," in Philadelphia, Mr. Willcox came to the belief that she was sick. According to his account, he consulted Dr. Guernsey, (a Philadelphia relative of Dr. Egbert Guernsey of this city,) and on his advice had her removed to the Colonnade Hotel and put to bed. There, he says, Mr. Tyler, manager of "The Children of the Ghetto" Company, appeared in a rage and demanded that the child be allowed to go on with her part, as she was "keeping a thousand-dollar house" waiting. Mr. Willcox says he refused, and the next day was invited to go to another hotel, and took the child and her attendant thither.

Some of these facts came out in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when Fagan, whose case had been postponed, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer. As Mr. Willcox explained it, he had come to the Taliaferro home about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, while the family and Mrs. Bradford were away, had been let in by Lizzie, the old servant, and had taken off his coat and vest and left them in the parlor, the gold watch and chain being in the vest, while he went upstairs to the bathroom to wash. He had been having the plumber in, and had soiled his hands among the pipes.

The waiter had come in to get some dishes which had been sent in with a breakfast for Mabel from a restaurant that morning while Mr. Willcox was upstairs. Therefore, he suspected the waiter at first. Then he changed his tune, decided to withdraw the complaint against Fagan, and said he suspected a man he had seen in the bathroom of the house.

Mr. Willcox handed the Magistrate some undecipherable notes about the case. He also told him that he was a moral bachelor and a knight errant. "I think Fagan is an honest man," said he, "but I cannot say the same about the man who was barefooted and lightly clad in the bathroom." He also reminded the Magistrate of a song called "All on Account of Eliza," and said that this case was "all on account of Mabel Taliaferro."

Magistrate Flammer said he was obliged to discharge the prisoner. Mr. Willcox told him at the time that he (the Magistrate) was not discrediting the Court, but discrediting himself. Finally Mr. Willcox shook hands with the Court, Fagan, and the detective and left.

Yesterday evening he went round unbidden to the Taliaferro home, and Mrs. Taliaferro ordered him out of the house.

He was about to leave when a reporter called. "I have ordered this man out of my house many times," she said. "If I only had a man to depend on I would fire him out at once. This notoriety is the cruelest wrong he could have done my daughter."

Mr. Willcox began to explain to the reporter how he came to lose his watch, when Mrs. Taliaferro cried: "You are telling only untruths! Let me say to you that I believe you came here with no good motive. You never had your watch here at all. You simply pretended to lose it in order to get this thing into court and get all our names in the papers."

Mr. Willcox admitted when Mrs. Taliaferro, who appeared in great distress and indignation, brought the matter up, that he had been interviewing dramatic critics to get them to mention Mabel. He also admitted that he had said he would join the Gerry society, and Mrs. Taliaferro seemed to think efforts of the Gerry society to prevent the child's playing were due to him. This he denied.

Mr. Willcox was next faced by the man he had seen in the bathroom, who rents a room from Mrs. Taliaferro, and admitted that after all he didn't suspect him of stealing the watch. Mrs. Taliaferro bitterly upbraided him for insinuating in court that she did not give her child proper medical care, and said Dr. Egbert Guernsey pronounced that the child did not need medicine. She finally called Mr. Willcox "a scoundrel," which he bore good-humoredly, and declared he never should re-enter the house.

Mr. Willcox then went to the West Twentieth Street Station to upbraid Detective Walsh, who is on the case, with not meeting him at the Taliaferro home, but he got little satisfaction, and ended by saying he would take the case to headquarters. Detective Walsh told a reporter that Mr. Willcox's friends had reported to Sergt. Hooper that he was subject to delusions, and that when in one of his "fits" he might charge any one with any offense. Mr. Willcox said he thought the friend who had been in to ask after him and had spoken of the delusions was his attorney, John H. Parsons of 253 Broadway, and declared he would have something to say to Mr. Parsons about it.

Mr. Willcox is a man of wealth. He stays usually at the New York Athletic Club when in the city or at Everard's Baths in West Twenty-eighth Street. His sister, Miss Kate Willcox, lives at their home in Westport, Conn.

DROWNED AT CAPE CHARLES, VA.

Unknown Man, Possibly a New Yorker, Falls or Jumps from a Steamer.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Nov. 6.—An unknown man jumped or fell from the steamer Old Point Comfort as she was making her landing here last night and was drowned.

A line was thrown to him, but he made no effort to catch it, and went down.

His body was recovered this morning, and from papers found it is believed he is either a member of the firm of Griffith & Lewis of Newport News, Va., or the representative of a furniture house of New York. A round-trip ticket from Norfolk to New York and $118 in money were found in his pockets.

TRACTION FIGHT IN COURT.

New York and Westchester Company Obtains an Injunction.

The fight between rival traction interests in Westchester County was shifted over into the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. James C. Church, counsel for the New York and Westchester Traction Company, moved before Justice Willmot M. Smith for an injunction restraining the village of East Chester from interfering with its tracks between Mount Vernon and White Plains.

The company began to lay tracks in the locality mentioned under the charter of the North Mount Vernon Railroad Company, which it had obtained. The company claims that the defendant threatened to stop the work, so that the plaintiff has to protect its laborers with the aid of deputy sheriffs. Justice Smith granted the injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the tracks already laid, but also ruled that the company should not continue the work until the legal points at issue had been settled.

POLICE TO AID M'CULLAGH

Orders to That Effect Issued to Captains by Chief Devery.

SUPERINTENDENT DEMANDED IT

Chief Wanted Warrants for Illegal Registration Put in His Hands, but Failed to Get Them.

Some lively correspondence passed yesterday between State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and the Police Department in regard to the assistance that the former's deputies are to expect from the police and from any private citizens on whom they may call to help them arrest men who have illegally registered and may try to vote.

The first thing that Superintendent McCullagh did yesterday morning was to send a letter to the Police Commissioners and a copy of it to Chief Devery. In this letter he said that he had several hundred warrants for the arrest of persons who were charged with illegal registration. He intended that the warrants should be served at the earliest possible moment, and called the attention of the Commissioners and the Chief to the election law of 1898 and the amendments to it passed in 1899, which prescribe his and his deputies' duties. Under these laws, the letter continued, the Superintendent or his deputies could arrest without warrant any person violating or attempting to violate the law relative to crimes against the elective franchise, besides executing warrants of arrest. Further, the letter said, the Superintendent or his deputies under the law could call on any policeman or other person to assist them in the performance of their duty, and any one who refused to give the required assistance or attempted to hinder them in their work would be liable to three years' imprisonment and a policeman, in addition, would forfeit his office.

In addition to registering illegally, many of the accused persons, continued Superintendent McCullagh, had made false statements under oath when challenged. The letter went on to say: "Possessing the knowledge of all these crimes against the elective franchise, it is my duty to arrest or cause the arrest of the offenders. I do not propose to become a party to a crime by permitting these persons to commit another felony by voting. To the end that the persons for whom these warrants have been issued shall be apprehended and arraigned for examination before the Magistrate issuing the warrant, I hereby demand that your honorable board and each member thereof shall take such action and issue such instruction to the Chief of Police of the City of New York as will result in securing to me and to my deputies the aid and assistance of the members of the uniformed police force of the city in executing these warrants."

The Police Commissioners, on receipt of the letter, held a consultation with the Chief and then directed the clerk to write to Superintendent McCullagh telling him that if he would forthwith deliver the warrants to Chief Devery the Police Department would see that they were executed by the arrest of the persons called for, and would render to the Superintendent all the assistance in its power. Chief Devery also sent a letter to Mr. McCullagh in which he said:

"In reply, permit me to state that if you have warrants in your hands for execution, and require the aid of the Police Department in the execution of the same, if you will deliver them to me as Chief of Police I will see that they are forthwith executed. As Chief of Police I am ready and prepared to aid you or any other persons in the execution of all laws, and I am ready now to seize upon any information you may see fit to lay before me, and, as I before stated, to execute at once any warrant that may be delivered to me for any such purpose."

When Mr. McCullagh read the Commissioners' and Chief Devery's replies he remarked to his Chief Deputy that they were joking in asking him for the warrants. He said that he and his deputies were abundantly able to take care of the warrants and to execute them, and he had only asked the Police Department to instruct the members of the force that under the law they were bound to aid whenever called upon to do so. So he dictated other letters to the Commissioners and Chief Devery, declining to hand over any warrants.

Chief Devery thought that under the law the warrants should be served as soon as possible after they had been issued. Superintendent McCullagh, he said, probably knew where to find the accused persons, and they ought to be promptly arrested. However, the Chief issued orders to the Captains in all the police precincts directing them to take such means as should be necessary to execute promptly all warrants given them for the arrest of persons charged with illegally registering, and further directing them to render to Superintendent McCullagh and his deputies whatever aid they should request in the enforcement of the law. The order continue:

"In the event of failure prior to election day to execute the warrants for persons said to have illegally registered, you will have such warrants placed in the hands of the police officers who may be assigned to the polling places of the respective election districts in which such persons are said to have registered illegally, and have the officers instructed to arrest the persons named in the warrants, if they present themselves at the polls; provided, however, that no person shall be prevented from casting his vote after he has begun the act of voting, (and such act is begun when he passes the guard rail,) unless the Board of Election Inspectors determine that the vote of such person shall not be received."

In regard to the objections made by the State Superintendent of Elections to some policemen registering from their respective station houses instead of from their homes, Chief Devery decided to stand by those policemen who had done so, inasmuch as they lived a great deal or most of their time in the station houses. Sergt. Flood, at Police Headquarters, said yesterday that it had been the practice of many policemen for years to vote from their station houses, even though they had home elsewhere.

Chief McCullagh had all of his 500 deputies before him last evening and gave them full directions as to their duties. He said that there would be no clash whatever with the police, and that the deputies would be on the alert and make all the necessary arrests in time. No arrests, however, would be made before the illegal voters reached the polling places.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Presidency of the New Haven Road—Judge Hall Will Probably Succeed Charles P. Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—It is stated on the authority of a Director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city that President Charles P. Clark's resignation will be accepted at the annual meeting of the Directors, to be held in New York City on Saturday of this week. At the same time it is stated that Mr. Clark will not retire entirely from the administration of affairs of the New Haven Road, but will be elected President Emeritus, and chosen as the head of an Advisory Board to be elected. With this arrangement President Clark will be able to remain in close touch with the road, and at the same time be free from the responsibility of the chief executive office, which he has borne for nearly thirteen years.

The Standing Committee of the New Haven Road has met several times since the resignation of President Clark was first broached, and is now, it is understood, thoroughly in accord, and ready to report to the Directors. What the report will be is of course problematical, though good authority has it that it will be favorable to the policy suggested by President Clark.

Recent rumors to the effect that President Mellen of the Northern Pacific has been decided upon as the next President of the New Haven are emphatically denied on high authority here. President Mellen is known to be a strong Morgan man, but is perfectly well satisfied where he is. He is not popular with many New Haven Directors and it is not to be anticipated that he will ever be received here with open arms. A Director in this city states that his name has not been mentioned for the position. That of President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine is looked upon here in the same way, though he would be a popular President with many officials. Mr. Tuttle, however, gave up his chances for the place when he left the New Haven for Boston. When he was here he was looked upon as remaining cum jure successionis, but he threw up that right on his leaving. Nor has any other railroad man been looked upon as the probable successor to Mr. Clark here, to the detriment of Judge Hall's chances. That he will ascend to the chief place in the corporation is stated here on every side, and his choice will be popular.

TRAFFIC DIVERTED TO CLEVELAND.

Pennsylvania Company Buys Twenty Miles of Abandoned Road.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has obtained possession of twenty miles of abandoned road between Youngstown and Ravenna, in this State, built by the late Calvin S. Brice.

By this move the company's business which now goes to the lake at Ashtabula and Conneaut will come to Cleveland, where increased facilities have been provided to take care of it. The Erie Railway is also paralleled through a busy and prosperous part of the State.

Long Trolley Line in Miami Valley.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Cleveland capitalists, including M. J. Mandelbaum & Co., F. D. Pomeroy, D. N. Kimberly, and A. E. Akins, are back of a project to build the longest trolley line in the world in the Miami Valley. They have already obtained control of the electric railroads connecting Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and are operating them as one system. The company will soon be incorporated and extend the railroad north to the end of the valley.

Filed a $20,000,000 Mortgage.

A mortgage for $20,000,000 was yesterday filed in the office of Register Fielder, Jersey City, by the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company. It was recorded by the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The mortgage covers all the property of the railway company in Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic Counties. It was signed by David Young, President, and W. C. Doubleday, Secretary of the railway company, and by A. Q. Garretson, President, and J. E. Hulshizer, Jr., Secretary of the trust company. There were $10,000 worth of revenue stamps affixed to the mortgage.

New National Guard Armories.

The Armory Board yesterday received the plans for the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which will be erected on Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. The plans were not considered, but were immediately referred to the Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, Brig. Gen. Butt, inquired what progress was being made in providing a new armory for the First Battery. He was informed that the owners of the property had disputed the award of $108,000 made by the Commissioners of Appraisal, and that the matter was still pending. Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked for an opinion as to whether or not it would be possible to begin the construction of the armory at once.

City's Highway Rights Defined.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Justice Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, has made an order granting the application made by the City of New York for a confirmation of its new highway system in the northern part of Westchester County, where the Croton watershed of the county is located. In a word, the city has the upper part of Westchester County at its mercy and may construct new highways wherever it may see fit, all at the expense of the respective towns.

TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND.

Government's Tests Carried Out Successfully in Peconic Bay—The Inventor Congratulated.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 6.—The trial of the submarine boat Holland under the supervision of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the United States Navy took place in Peconic Bay to-day. The members of the board, led by Rear Admiral Rogers, congratulated the inventor, John P. Holland, at the conclusion of the trial. It is stated that they were satisfied with the result. Mr. Holland conceived his idea of a submarine boat on Nov. 17, 1874.

The lighthouse tender Cactus arrived at Greenport just before midnight last night. She had on board Rear Admiral Rodgers, Commander William H. Emory, and Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, the members of the board, and Lieut. Henderson, its Recorder. Capt. Robley D. Evans was unrecorder. Capt. Robley D. Evans was unthe board.

Shortly after the Cactus arrived Mr. Holland went on board and paid his respects to the board. There was a long talk as to just what was required to-day. John Lowe, Engineer, United States Navy, who next to Mr. Holland himself was most interested in the boat, because he had watcher her for the last year, having been specially detailed by the department, was also present.

The Cactus, with the members of the board, left Greenport at 9 o'clock and ran to New Suffolk, where the Holland has been since last June. The members of the board then went into the Holland as she lay at the dock and minutely examined the mechanism and workings, and satisfied themselves that the required conditions as to the boat itself existed.

Rear Admiral Rodgers and his subordinates boarded Mr. Holland's yacht, the Josephine, at 2 o'clock. There were also on board Isaac L. Rice, President of the Electric Boat Company, who is interested in the Holland Boat Company; C. E. Creecy, the Washington representative of the Holland Company, and a number of other guests of the Holland Company. The Josephine then left for the measured and staked course in Peconic Bay.

The requirements for the tests as laid down by the board were:

(A) Have three torpedoes in place.

(B) Have all arrangements made for changing torpedoes without delay.

(C) Be prepared to fire torpedoes at full speed when submerged as well as when at full speed on surface.

(D) Have crew exercised by actual practice so as to be able to make required submerged runs and steer a straight course. In order to make a trial submerged run of two miles it is recommended that two marking buoys be placed in lower, or Sandy Hook Bay, a mile apart, and that a boat to serve as torpedo target be anchored near one of these buoys, so that the Holland, after running a mile under water, can come up to surface for observation, discharge her torpedo, and then, diving again, can return to first buoy. This would complete her two mile under-water run. A measure of her efficiency will be shown by the number of times it is necessary for her to come to the surface for observation.

The only departure from the requirements was the transfer of the trials from Sandy Hook Bay to Peconic Bay.

The Holland ran out to the course and then Mr. Lowe and Commander Emory descended into the turret on the Holland. The course was by compass due north and south, the starting point being the south end.

When all was ready the Holland sank to a depth of ten feet while going at full speed, which was attained immediately. This left the tips of the flagpoles on her deck exposed. She traveled at the rate of about eight knots an hour, making the distance from start to turning point in nine and a half minutes. Arriving at the end of the mile, she shot to the surface, her turret coming into view. Ten seconds later she had again disappeared. Within the ten seconds she corrected her course, having deviated seventy feet from the true course, and fired a regulation Whitehead torpedo weighing 840 pounds. As the missile whirled on its course, the Holland swung about and started back. She turned in a radius of seventy-five feet, or about one and one-half her own length. She was flying back to the starting point before the missile had run its course. The return was made in about the same time.

Commander Emory and Capt. Lowe then left the Holland, and Mr. Capps and Lieut. Henderson entered the boat, and the trip was once more begun. The results were the same, except that instead of rising to the surface to discharge the torpedo the Holland fired it while submerged.

The Holland then ran a quarter of a mile on the surface as a speed test. The rate attained was 8 knots, but it was claimed she would have passed this speed had the whole mile been run. The object of the short test, however, was to see how quickly she got under way. The Holland then headed for New Suffolk, where she tied up. The Josephine carried the party on board of her to the same place, and the board left her for the Cactus.

The Cactus left for New London, and Mr. Holland's guests started for New York. Mr. Holland, after seeing his guests off, started back to New Suffolk. The Holland will remain at that place until next week, when she will be taken to Washington.

The trials to-day were had with a fair sea running. This of course did not affect the Holland while under water.

WARRANT FOR AN AUDITOR.

An Atlanta Railroad Man Is Charged with Embezzlement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—A warrant was sworn out to-day for Thomas J. Hunter, formerly auditor of the Atlanta and West Point Railway in Atlanta, charging embezzlement. Several days ago a shortage in the Union ticket office at the station was announced. Mr. Hunter had left the city several days before this, at the time experts began work on his books, and has not been located. The amount that Hunter is alleged to have embezzled is not yet known.

George P. Smith of the Atlanta and West Point declines to make any statement in regard to the shortage, nor will he say who swore out the warrant. Rumors place the shortage at from $18,000 to $40,000. Mr. Hunter was prominent socially, and his home was one of the handsomest in the city.

TRIED TO KILL HER CHILD.

New Jersey Woman Had a Knife at Its Throat When Discovered.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Margaret Jackson, a young white woman, who is believed to be insane, is under arrest charged with attempting to kill her child shortly after noon to-day.

Everett Brickhouse, steward for the Suburban Club, and two companions, were walking along Morris Avenue, when their attention was drawn by the screams of a child in a field close by. A short distance away in the field the Jackson woman, hatless and but scantily clad, armed with a knife, was seen kneeling over the prostrate form of the child, across whose throat she was about to draw the knife. Brickhouse and his companions shouted at the woman, who sprang to her feet, picked up the child, and made for the woods 100 yards distant.

Brickhouse returned to the clubhouse and telephoned the police. Chief of Police Tenney dispatched the patrol wagon and several officers to the scene, and after a lively chase the woman was captured with the child in her arms. She was brought to this city and locked up.

Women at a Fair Threatened Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The Sons of Veterans, whose fair closed here to-night, avoided a strike among the ladies attending the tables by discharging a man named Lawrence who had been engaged to sing at the stage performances. After the first song the man was recognized as one who had taken the place of strikers at the silk mill of Hand & Sons. Lawrence is one of the men who escorted home nightly Polly McGrail, the woman who has attained notoriety by working in the mill and who claimed to have been sandbagged for doing so.

Patrolman Commended for Bravery.

The Police Commissioners have commended Patrolman James Toland of the Stagg Street Station, Brooklyn, for bravery. One day last week a boy, Julius Streidel, grasped an electric-light wire which had dropped to the street at 113 Graham Avenue and was unable to release his hold. Toland, realizing the boy's danger, cut the wire and received the shock himself.

Lawyer Killed at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Nov. 6.—Egbert Price, aged forty-five, a lawyer, accidentally fell over a banister in the Town Hall to-night and was instantly killed.

HEARING OF ELECTION CASES.

Talk of a Possible Clash Between Two Grand Juries.

District Attorney Gardiner has designated a number of his assistants to do duty in the Magistrates' courts to-day. This action was taken on account of the expectation that there will be a large number of election cases upon which the Magistrates may desire advice from the District Attorney's office. It is understood that where the cases against the prisoners who may be arraigned are sufficiently strong to warrant the Magistrates in holding them, the representatives of the District Attorney's office will request that they be held for the special Grand Jury, which will convene to-morrow in Justice Fursman's court.

There is some speculation as to whether there will be a clash on this subject on account of the order of Gov. Roosevelt convening an extraordinary Grand Jury to meet the latter part of this month. District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that there would be no trouble, as the cases would come regularly before the special Grand Jury, which had been legally constituted to take charge of them.

The panel for the special Grand Jury for the extraordinary Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, to try all election cases, was drawn yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The court will be presided over by Justice Werner of Rochester. Among the fifty names drawn were Seth M. Milliken, 79 Leonard Street; Isaac Dannenberg, 30 Broad Street; Roscoe G. Cary, 95 Wall Street; John F. Gibbons, 26 Broad Street; Gardner Wetherbee, Manhattan Hotel; Thomas L. Wells, 16 West Seventeenth Street; Louis Stern, 38 West Twenty-third Street; Charles C. Delmonico, 56 Beaver Street, and John L. Spellman, 109 Park Row.

Robbery on a Sound Steamer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—It was learned to-day that Friday night, during the trip from Providence to New York, the purser's room on the steamer Richard Peck was broken into and a sum of money taken. The officials of the New Haven line decline to state at present the amount of money taken. There are no clues.

CORNELL AT WORK HERE

No Display in the Manhattan Field Football Practice.

COLUMBIA MEN CONFIDENT

The Same Team That Defeated Yale Will Line Up To-day Against the Ithacans.

The Cornell-Columbia football game, to be decided at Manhattan Field this afternoon, is looked upon as one of the most important games of the year, particularly to Columbia. A victory for the local university over Cornell will place Columbia on an equal footing with the "Big Four" ahead of Yale and Princeton.

At Columbia every one is confident of a victory, and all the Cornell money in sight yesterday was gobbled up. A big delegation came down with the Cornell team on Sunday, and all day yesterday bands of students arrived. There were many Cornell men at Manhattan Field early yesterday afternoon, where through the courtesy of the Columbia management the Cornell team went for its final practice. There was nothing like a display made by Coach Houghton's charges. The team put in about an hour's practice at catching, punting, and signal work. The team is certainly a healthy-looking lot and ready for action.

It was while the Cornell players were dressing at the Polo Grounds that Coach G. F. Sanford brought the Columbia football squad to Manhattan Field. This was about 4 o'clock. Some 300 students were on hand, and as each player appeared he was cheered.

Every one of the squad came out, and not one of the men showed any sign of injury. The practice as a rule was light, and only lasted about forty minutes. In the signal practice all the substitutes were put through the formations, and if there were any Cornell men in the crowd they certainly received a very respectable impression of the Columbia team.

Owens played at tackle in place of Knapp, and Williams took a guard position. Williams was also put through centre playing, while Wright played a guard, and later Bruce, who has recovered from an attack of tonsilitis, was worked in at tackle. Gilcrist worked at right half back. All these changes practically showed which players would be called into the game in case of injury to the regular men.

Morley and Weeks, the former probably the best line-bucker in college this year, will do the bulk of the work against Cornell to-day. The same team that lined up against Yale will be used to-day. Longacre has not left the team, as was reported a few days ago. Coach Sanford had nothing to say about the team's chances. From his manner, however, it is easily seen that he looks upon Cornell as an easier proposition than Yale.

The Cornell team is stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel. The men will arrive at Manhattan Field an hour before the game, which is scheduled to begin at 2:30. The Columbia team will leave their headquarters, at 455 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, about 1:30 o'clock.

The teams will line up as follows:

Columbia.	Positions.	Cornell.
Neidlinger	Left End	Duvell
Smyth	Left tackle	Folger
Longacre	Left guard	Warner
Wright	Centre	Piers n
Miller	Right guard	Caldwell
Knapp	Right tackle	Alexander
Slocovitch	Right end	Taussig or Cross
Wilson	Quarter back	Young
Weeks	Left half back	Walbridge
Morley	Right half back	Morrison
Larendon	Full back	Starbuck

The following table shows the result of previous games played by the teams this season:

COLUMBIA.

Columbia	30	Walton	6
Columbia	23	Rutgers	0
Columbia	21	Union	0
Columbia	0	Princeton	11
Columbia	40	N. Y. U.	0
Columbia	18	Amherst	0
Columbia	5	Yale	0
Columbia	40	Stevens	0
Total	186	Total	17

CORNELL.

Cornell	42	Colgate	0
Cornell	17	Syracuse	0
Cornell	12	Hamilton	0
Cornell	12	Williams	0
Cornell	6	Chicago	17
Cornell	6	Lehigh	0
Cornel	5	Princeton	0
Total	100	Total	17

YALE SHOWS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Secret Practice Develops Increased Strength in the Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—Those in the list of the line-up of the Yale 'Varsity eleven that played against West Point on Saturday were given light work to-day, but the other candidates were subjected to hard practice. After the usual secret play the 'Varsity and scrub elevens lined up for halves of twenty minutes each. Many changes were made in the line-up from time to time of the 'Varsity squad.

At first it lined up as follows: Ends, Gould and Schweppe; tackles, Stillman and Francis; guards, Olcott and Clark; centre, Tomlinson; quarter back, Finck; half backs, Keane and Chadwick; full back, Sharpe.

Cunha and Brown were given a day off. The play was snappy for Monday practice, and was marked by some brilliant individual work. De Saulles made a fine run of fifty yards, assisted by interference. A punt by Sharpe struck the scrubs' goal post, and it was there that De Saulles got the ball. He was downed by Gould. Sharpe did excellent punting all the afternoon, and many of his kicks covered seventy yards. He was changed frequently by Capt McBride from one team to the other. He made two trials for goal from the field from the twenty-five-yard line, but both attempts were blocked.

The usual coaches were on hand. They are Rogers, Murphy, Wallace, Hinkey, Camp, Corbin, Cross, Bull, and Bass. Stillman is still in good shape, and to-day materially strengthened the 'Varsity line.

It developed to-night that what was seemingly only a bad bruise received by Richard J. Schweppe, 1900, of St. Louis, Mo., left-end on the 'Varsity football eleven, in the practice this afternoon, is apparently a fractured shoulder. The accident is discouraging.

PRINCETON SUBSTITUTES WORK.

Score Well Against the College Eleven in Two Halves.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The 'Varsity men are still resting, because it is part of the management's plan to go easy and not bring the men to the top notch prematurely.

The line-up to-day was between a team composed of first substitutes against the regular college eleven. Two fifteen-minute halves were played, and before it was over, Wheeler, Knight, and Stephen McClave had placed the ball behind the college eleven's goal posts. While Wheeler can by no means be classed among the substitutes, he was played to-day because he has had so little practice this year, and in the Brown game he signally failed to do the right sort of work except in interference.

He handled the ends well, but he is in a bad way with his kicking. To-day he did fairly well, getting off one or two which approached fifty yards. Centre fielder Watkins, who played quarter back as substitute for the last two years, came out to-day and is again in the race.

He ran the 'Varsity substitute team, and did it well. But it is hardly probable that he will be a very important factor in the fight for the position between Hutchison and Duncan. Capt. Edwards, who has been showing the need of more practice, was played for a short time at guard. Holt went in opposite Wright at guard and gave him a fearful run for his money.

An accident happened to Kelly, the college end, to-day, that will mean his leaving the game for the year, in all probability. In tackling a 'Varsity back he tore a ligament in his ankle and is now in the infirmary. He was a very hard and heady player and his loss will be felt both on the college team and the 'Varsity. The main team will line-up to-morrow.

QUAKERS OUT FOR PRACTICE.

Show No Ill Effects of Harvard Game and Score on Scrubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Pennsylvania football players appeared for practice on Franklin Field to-day, showing but slight physical effects of their game with Harvard on Saturday. The practice lasted a little over half an hour, and in that time the 'Varsity scored four touch-downs on the scrubs.

There was another shift in the team to-day. Outland, who has been tried at quarter back, was put on at left end, and McCracken filled full back position. Both men did very well in their new places. Guards back was again used in practice to-day. It is the intention to adhere to this formation with slight variations during the remainder of the season. Coach Woodruff still believes that it is not the system, but the team that is the cause of the poor showing made by the eleven.

Harvard Players Get a Rest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—None of the Harvard football men who played in the Pennsylvania game were given any practice to-day. They will also have a rest to-morrow, but will be carefully rubbed and all minor injuries attended to. Several weaknesses, however, developed in the Pennsylvania game have made the coaches agree that lots of hard work must be done before the Yale game. After next Saturday the problem will be to put the men in perfect condition with hard practice.

LIME MANUFACTURERS COMBINE

New Company to Control Practically the Whole Output in the South.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Arrangements have been perfected for a combination of the lime manufacturing concerns in the South. The new company will be known as the Consolidated Lime Company. It will go into operation on Jan. 1, 1900, and will have a capital of about $2,500,000.

A. M. Baldwin, a well-known financier of Montgomery, Ala., will be President of the company. When seen to-day Mr. Sperry said:

"It is true that my firm and its associates have secured control of practically all of the lime-producing interests in the Southern States south of Virginia, except in Texas. They include forty-one plants in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. The capacity of the plants secured is about 2,500,000 barrels a year. It is not the purpose of the consolidation to advance the price of lime, low as it is now. On the contrary, it will probably be reduced."

Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society held a meeting at the Children's Home, 61 Poplar Street, yesterday afternoon and elected the following Trustees: Michael Snow, Frederick W. Moss, Henry S. Snow, Frank Enos, and Carll H. De Silver. Daniel Barnes, Horace Graves and Royal C. Peabody were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees. William C. Kellogg was elected President of the society, Frank Enos Vice President, William L. Gerrish Treasurer, and Edmund K. Alden Secretary. The Seaside Home Committee reported that 7,071 mothers and children were entertained at the Seaside Home last Summer.

"Jim" Jeffries Arrested.

"Jim" Jeffries and his brother, who appeared in a boxing act at Koster & Bial's, were arrested last night after the performance, together with Manager Blei of the theatre.

The two boxers were charged with violating the Horton law. All three were immediately released on bail after being taken to the Tenderloin Station House.

It would take too long to tell all the diseases that WARNER'S SAFE CURE protects us from; that is to say, all that arise from diseased kidneys and liver. A great doctor has said that "the greatness of their number is only equaled by the insidiousness of their approach."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is an infallible preventative and specific for all disorders in the above-named organs.

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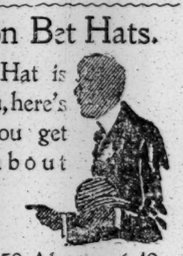
Election Bet Hats.

If the Hat is "on" you, here's where you get it at about HALF PRICE.



Men's 2.50 Alpines, 1.49
Made of fine quality fur felt, all the latest Fall shapes and colors, silk bands and binding, regular $2.50 value, special here

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

William Gillette as Conan Doyle's Wonderful Detective.

TRAVESTIES IN MUSIC HALLS

"Sherlock Holmes" Well Received at the Garrick Theatre—Opera in English—Gossip of the Stage.

Sherlock Holmes's triumph on the stage will equal if not fairly surpass his triumph in the circulating libraries. The new charm Dr. Doyle lent to his detective yarns was the charm of humor. The typical detective of fiction had always seemed to lack the very sense of humor. Vidocq, Monsieur Lecocq, and Hawkshaw are always as solemn as owls. Sherlock Holmes, however, has a keen sense of the humorous side of things, and never takes himself too seriously. Like the heroes of recent romantic dramas, in the little revival of romance that still prevails, though the light in its lamp may be flickering, he is a jester as surely as he is a hero.

Mr. Gillette, in his play which was received with an unmistakable demonstration of approval at the Garrick Theatre last evening, has successfully preserved the humor of Sherlock Holmes in transferring him to the stage. The sublimated melodrama in which he appears as protagonist is, indeed, of sufficiently modern and sophisticated design to dispense with old-fashioned "comic relief," along with the "asides" and soliloquies of the benighted ancients, but Mr. Gillette has kept the droll traits of his hero's character in mind in some of his most thrilling situations.

In a speech which he was really compelled to make after the performance, Gillette, still wearing the becoming clerical garb in which Sherlock Holmes had accomplished his last stunt, declared that as all the published sketches relating to the great detective were captivating and perfect in form, it must follow that all the faults in the stage version should be attributed to the playwright. This may be taken as a courteous way of saying that Gillette alone is responsible for the play, which is not in the strict sense a dramatization of Dr. Doyle's stories.

It is rather an original piece, with Doyle's hero as the central personage and a few suggestions from some of the stories as its basis. It is full of tricks, and is not to be considered for a moment as a serious imitation of life. But, of its adroit and pleasing, if not very important, kind it is another little masterwork of stage craft. Something has already been printed concerning its plot and incidents, and for that reason, as well as for the other good reason that the less folks know beforehand about a piece of this kind the more they will like it, the telling of its story will now be avoided.

Of its quality one may say that Mr. Gillette employs many devices of melodrama, so-called, that have often been used before to excellent purpose; that he denes some of the cherished "laws" of his craft to equally good purpose. His audience is frequently in the dark as to the exact meaning of the goings on before their eyes, yet the play holds the attention closely, excepting, perhaps, in one rather too protracted scene of obvious "preparation," when Holmes is not in sight and hearing, in Act III.

What is more, he deliberately and openly tricks his audience in one episode which is yet wholly effective and satisfying. The comings and goings of the beginning of the last act lead the spectator to believe that the wicked persons in the play are working some desperate plot and that a noise in the street and the entrance of an exasperated elderly clergyman who has been the make-believe victim of a cab accident is a part of their design. But the clergyman is Holmes. The trickery is bold, but it serves. All of which only goes to prove that there are exceptions to all rules and that playwrights as expert and ingenious as Gillette establish their own precedents.

In the manner of production there is a sort of novelty that pleases, too. The curtain is never seen to rise or fall. Each picture is slowly revealed out of darkness, and fades from the view at the climax. Every device of modern stage mechanism used is used with admirable skill. The scenery and other pictorial effects are just what are required.

As for the acting, Mr. Gillette looks his part and carries it in his accustomed nonchalant and pictorially effective way. As for his expressions of desperate resolve, of heart-weariness, of sentimental love, they may serve or not, according to the imaginative powers of the spectator. But much depends, always, on the actor's "vogue," and we fancy that Mr. Gillette is enjoying "vogue" just now.

All the other parts are capably treated. Miss Florence acts with true feeling as the unfortunate Miss Faulkner. Judith Berolde plays the female villain with good judgment. Young McArdie is happy as the detective's unconquerable office boy.

Sherlock Holmes	William Gillette
Doctor Watson	Bruce McRae
John Forman	Reuben Fax
Sir Edward Leighton	Harold Heaton
Count Von Stahlburg	Alfred S. Howard
Professor Moriarty	George Wessels
James Larrabee	Ralph Delmore
Sidney Prince	George Honey
Alfred Bassick	Henry Herman
Jim Craigin	Thomas McGrath
Thomas Leary	Elwyn Eaton
"Lightfoot" McTague	Julius Weyms
John	Henry S. Chandler
Parsons	Soldene Powell
Billy	Henry McArdie
Alice Faulkner	Katherine Florence
Mrs. Faulkner	Jane Thomas
Madge Larrabee	Judith Berolde
Therese	Hilda Englund
Mrs. Smeedley	Kate Ten Eyck

"CARMEN" AT THE AMERICAN.

Bizet's Opera Sung by the Castle Square Company.

Bizet's "Carmen" was performed at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company last night, and will continue to be sung during the present week. A large audience was present last night and applauded the principal numbers heartily. For this credit must be given chiefly to the lovely music, for, except in the case of one of the leading singers, there was little in the vocalism to give delight to connoisseurs.

It is a pity that Mme. Calvé was not present to see the effects of her performance of the gypsy on an impressionable mind. Mme. Selma Kronold, who sang the title rôle last night, made a determined effort to present a vivid imitation of Mme. Calvé, but her labors seemed an excellent evidence that works of genius are inimitable. She distorted the music without dramatic results, and her countenance with equal success.

Micaela was sung by a mature soprano with a worn and inflexible voice. She could not look like the innocent young sweetheart of Don José, and no leading tenor could possibly have loved such a soprano even through one scene. The honors of the evening went easily to Barron Berthald, who sang the music of Don José with a good quality of voice, with taste in his phrasing, and with no little judgment as to the distribution of light and shade. Furthermore, he bore himself in a manly fashion and acted with dignity, if not with great passion. The chorus sang fairly, but the quality of tone produced by the contraltos was something not delightful to remember. The orchestra was utterly and pitiably bad.

The managers of the Castle Square Opera Company will probably be satisfied with the present nature of their performances as long as they are profitable, and it seems as if they were likely to continue to be so. But considerable improvement will have to be made before they command the praise of the critical.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

It Took Over Three Hours to Go Round New York in Eighty Minutes.

It took considerably more than eighty minutes at Koster & Bial's last evening to see the skit "Round New York in Eighty Minutes," to construct which there were at least five collaborators, without counting the costumers and scene painter, though these had quite as much to do with whatever of success there was achieved. Very few seemed to complain that the eighty minutes were stretched out to about two hundred, for there was very much territory to cover with the merry crowd of vaudeville performers who acted as pilots, and the transfers were slow.

There was an evening at an all-night restaurant of the most free-and-easy sort, a visit to the saloon of one pugilist, a trip to the Dewey arch, another to Thompson Street, and then into a dance hall, where something like a hundred negroes of both sexes were engaged in a riotous cake walk until the police appeared, when the cake walk was converted into a prayer meeting just as it was long ago at Harrigan and Hart's old theatre on lower Broadway. That wound up the first series of very lively panoramas and gave a chance for a fall of the curtain and a breathing spell for the principals, who were in evidence in all the scenes and who reveled in gorgeous or erratic costumes and were allowed little chance to rest in the continuous performance of singing, dancing, and cracking jokes in a half dozen different dialects.

The music, for which E. E. Rice and John J. Braham were responsible, was rather less antique than most of those jokes, which apparently came from the well-kept scrapbooks of Edward Fales Coward and James T. Waldron. As to the lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, they were sung in such fashion as to make it doubtful whether they were in French, German, English, or Chinese. So whether they were good, bad, or indifferent it was impossible to say. But words counted for little in such a show as that of last night. It was a hodge podge of everything, with reminiscences of about all that the variety shows and minstrel performances of the past decade have given New York a taste. It was a succession of pictures with the jokes interlarded in the style that Weber & Fields and the Rogers Brothers have made so successful, with shadows of all the spectacles since the days of the "Black Crook" at least, and echoes of all the music halls this city has ever had.

With the second act there was a trip to two of the theatres with incidental burlesques of the Zangwill play—an offensive, but in some of the acting, clever burlesque for which Richard Carle was willing to be held responsible; of Becky Sharp, a true burlesque by Clay M. Greene, and far and away the best thing of the sort done here in late years, for it was true burlesque of the sort that could offend no one, and that truly travestied the subject; Etta Butler showing a skill in the mimicry of Mrs. Fiske's mannerisms in walk, talk, and action that was so wholly unlooked for that it received the heartiest applause of the evening, while Dick Bernard's imitation of Maurice Barrymore was thoroughly funny, and the burlesquing of the ballroom scene and of the quarrel between Crowley and the Marquis of Steyne were acted in the true spirit of burlesque of the very best sort. The text, too, was bright.

Then there was a visit to the French ball and finally a journey to the Coney Island Sporting Club, where "Jim" Jeffries and his brother had a three-round boxing match, a burlesque on the Jeffries-Sharkey prize fight. This rather disgusted the crowd, for though Sharkey was on the stage he would not put on the gloves with Jeffries, so that a brother of the latter had to go on in his place. "Jim" Corbett, a former champion bruiser, was at the ringside wearing a straw hat, and so was "Tommy" Ryan, another bruiser. So the crowd had a visual fill of the "heroes of the fistic arena."

In the scène at the French ball the Amazon march of old was revived, and there was an eccentric dance by La Sylphe, a young woman who was seemingly made up of muscle but without bones, and who would make an ordinary contortionist turn green with envy at his talk of suppleness. She was as adept in her way as were the Craggs, that family of dress-coated athletes who, as tumblers, have neither rivals nor equals.

"IN GAY PAREE."

A Change of Bill at the New York Theatre.

"In Gay Paree," a slightly new version of the play produced last March at the Casino, with a reconstructed libretto by Edgar Smith, with music by the original composer, Ludwig Englander, was given last night at the New York Theatre. It is intended to fill an engagement of three weeks or more, until the preparation of the new extravaganza to follow, which will be called "Broadway."

One of the features, a burlesque on Sir Henry Irving's "Robespierre," by Matt Ott, proved interesting. The play was heartily received.

The main plot of the play practically is the same as the original production, notwithstanding the many changes in the dialogue and cast. During the second act Mlle. Eugenie Fougere sang three new songs, and Miss Idalene Cotton and Nick Long gave a sketch called "Les Italiennes," and again in the third act they gave their imitation of Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza," which was taken from "The Man in the Moon." There were also several new devices in the ballet. The cast:

Count Henri Distrait	Ferriss Hartman
Ravigot	Joe Ott
Bartavel, a rich farmer	Nick Burnham
Colonel Hector Von Donnerblitz	Herbert Cawthorne
Simon	Gilbert Gregory
Theodore Lacour	William Cameron
Canuchet Catawba	William Gould
Louisette Catawba	Christie MacDonald
Denise	Kitty Loftus
Emilie Bartavel	Mary Young
Lodovica	Susie Forrester

New Comedy by Joseph Arthur.

Liebler & Co., managers of the recent production, "The Children of the Ghetto" and "The Christian," have signed a contract with Joseph Arthur, author of "Blue Jeans," "The Still Alarm," and other plays; to produce his latest comedy, entitled "Johnny." The piece will be presented about Dec 15 at some out-of-town theatre, and later brought into this city. The scene of the comedy is laid in this city.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The presentation of "My Friend from India" at the Murray Hill Theatre last evening displayed very nearly the full strength of the Donnelly stock company. The play was given carefully and with every evident precaution necessary to insure the success of the piece. A large and representative audience was present to witness the performance.

Dean of Ely at the Lyceum Theatre.

Dean Charles William Stubbs of Ely Cathedral, England, will give a course of six lectures in the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Major J. B. Pond, beginning to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. Dr. Stubbs has chosen for the subject of his first discourse "Shakespeare as a Religious Teacher."

Augustus Cook in "Becky Sharp."

Augustus Cook has been engaged to play the rôle of Lord Steyne in "Becky Sharp," with Mrs. Fiske at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, replacing Tyrone Power, who has been released in order to accept a year's engagement with an Australian manager.

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—An especially clever company, somewhat changed from the original organization when the play was first presented in this city, was seen last night in "Mlle. Fifi."

DEWEY THEATRE.—The entertainment offered this week by the management consists of Hurtig and Seamon's Bowery Burlesquers. The performance begins with vaudeville, followed by a burletta entitled "Slumming."

EDEN MUSEE.—The new wax groups showing representatives of prominent religious beliefs attracted much attention yesterday. New cinematographic views were shown last night, including subjects of popular interest.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Frohman's Comedians, headed by Joseph Holland and Amelia Bingham, presented "The Cuckoo," a farce-comedy adapted from the French, last evening. The performance was witnessed by a good-sized audience.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A well-selected bill, including a number of prominent vaudeville artists, was given last evening, with Alexandra Dagmar, Beatrice Moreland, Streator Zouaves, McCale and Daniels, Carrie Behr, Imperial Comedy Trio, and Bennett and Kessmer in the bill.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A clever specialty witnessed yesterday at this house was that of the European Bicycle Polo Team, whose act is novel and exciting. The remaining part of the bill was new, including kaletechnoscope moving pictures, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in a sketch, Johnnie Carroll and Addie Crawford, Horace White, Conroy and McDonald, and Crane Brothers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The entertainment offered this week to the patrons is made up of a number of last week's attractions supplemented by some new novelties, the feature being Samuel Israel, the negro Jew; the half man and half horse, May Page, and Scott and Haley. Others in the bill are Carolla and Laurent, Signor Panaka's trained birds, Allen's Punch and Judy, Col. Rios, and many others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A programme notable for its circus-like features was given yesterday, consisting of the De Courcey Brothers, interesting acrobats; Mlle. Emma's trained fox terriers, Alex. Taciani, and Gerald Griffin and company in a farce called "Silence is Golden." New moving pictures were also given; the Seven Reed Birds did their musical skit, and Caroline Hull, Julian Rose, Haines and Pettingill, and others were seen.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week is as diversified as it is entertaining. Robert Edeson and Miss Ellen Burg present a one-act comedy, "Palmistry," in which they prove themselves interesting. The piece deals with a clever subject in a very amusing way. Ching Ling Foo and his company still continue in their work of mystifying the audience. The remaining numbers on the bill were Bruet-Rivieres, Watson, Hutchings and Edwards, Lydia Dreams, and Lucy H. Hinchcliffe.

LONDON LIKES AMERICAN PLAY.

Broadhurst's "The Wrong Mr. Wright" Meets with Approval.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—George H. Broadhurst's comedy "The Wrong Mr. Wright," which was produced at the Strand Theatre this evening, proved a signal exception to the first productions of the London season, which so far have been characterized by painful evidences of disapprobation. This play, however, already familiar to Americans, met with spontaneous approval.

Not only was the entire company recalled twice at the close of the performance, but after the author's call, Thomas Wise and Miss Constance Collier each received a curtain call. While Miss Collier, perhaps, lacked the vivacity of Miss Isadora Rush, Mr. Wise gave the performance even greater éclat than Roland Reed achieved in the United States. George Shelton as Wayland Clingstone and Miss Helen Macbeth as Ethel Bond scored individual hits.

The audience manifested its approval almost constantly throughout the evening.

American Singer's Debut in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Miss Rose Relda of California made a most successful début this evening at the Opera Comique, in the title rôle of Delibes's "Lakme," her singing and acting drawing forth unstinted applause from an appreciative audience. She was twice recalled. Almost the entire American colony in Paris was present.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Springfield Company Obtains the Contract for Its Restoration.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Gov. Tanner, State Treasurer Whittemore, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss, composing the Board of Commissioners of the National Lincoln Monument, to-day let the contract for the restoration of the monument here to the Culver Construction Company of Springfield, its bid being $94,500, and the lowest.

The work will be begun at once, and must be finished by Nov. 1, 1900. A temporary hall for the keeping of the Lincoln trophies, now in the monument, will be built. Just what disposition will be made of the bodies of the President, his wife, and son, has not been decided upon. Probably a temporary vault will be erected and a watchman employed to guard it. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss, in speaking of the contract, said:

"The monument when completed will be as near like the present one as possible. Every piece of material now in the monument found available will be used. The shaft will be about fifteen feet higher, which will be the only material change."

DAVIS FAMILY MONUMENTS.

Will Be Unveiled at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, This Week.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—A meeting of the Regents of the Confederate Museum was held here to-day, and the shaft of the iron-clad Virginia (the Merrimac) was presented to the Confederate Museum. The presentation addresses were made by Col. Aston Ramsey of Baltimore and Virginius Newton of this city.

Col. Richard Maury introduced the speakers, and Mrs. Archer Anderson accepted the shaft on behalf of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. The Franklin-Buchanan Camp of Baltimore contributed a brass tablet for the shaft in memory of Admiral Buchanan.

To-morrow the Grand Division of Virginia, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet here.

Wednesday the sixth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will meet and will unveil the tablets in St. Paul's Church to Miss Winnie Davis and her brothers. Thursday the Daughters will unveil Zolnay's monument to Miss Winnie Davis in Hollywood Cemetery, and a statue of President Davis and a monument to Jefferson Davis, Jr., in Hollywood Cemetery will be unveiled at the same time.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN TALKS.

Compares Himself to Great Men—Denounces Platt and Croker.

Citizen George Francis Train delivered an address last evening in the rooms of the Industrial Christian Alliance. His remarks embraced a brief history of railroading and shipping, a lineage of the English monarchs, comments on the foreign policy of the United States, and a political forecast, including an apotheosis of the speaker. Owing to his lightning changes of subject, it was difficult at any one moment to exactly place him.

The speaker attempted with the aid of the blackboard to give a graphic estimation of himself as compared with the great man of all times and countries. He drew a pyramid, and at the bottom he put the "million-aire bunko steerers." Next above came the scientists, Darwin, Huxley, and Spencer, who formed a "mutual admiration society of ignoramuses." Up near the apex he placed Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was the biggest man of all time for "boiling down" thought, but that is where I come," and Citizen Train described a circle about the apex, exclaiming:

"I was born there, but I didn't know it. For forty years Wendell Phillips lectured on the 'Lost Arts,' and I can lecture on anything in the whole world in forty minutes.

"The peaceable saloon keeper of this Nation is the United States Government, and his partner is the Church. We are crucified between two thieves and ground up between the two millstones, Republicanism and Democracy. It's all arranged now that Platt shall carry the State and Croker the city, and they'll divide it up at the box office."

TWO BODIES FOUND IN RUINS.

Victims of the Mott Street Fire Discovered Last Night.

Two charred bodies were found in the ruins of the fire which destroyed the contents of the six-story brick building at 94 to 98 Mott Street last Friday afternoon, and in which four men lost their lives. It was after 9 o'clock last night when the two bodies were found. They were under a mass of heavy iron bedsteads and springs, and after they were first discovered it took some time to remove the débris which covered them. The bodies were carried to the Elizabeth Street Police Station on charred bedsprings, and followed by a curious crowd, among which were a number of the relatives of those who were missing.

One of the bodies was identified as that of the engineer of the building, Michael Condon, who had been seen in the street after the fire had first been discovered. He lived at 1,324 Third Avenue and leaves a wife and three children.

The other body was also identified, and was that of a porter named Charles Smith. When found the bodies were on top of one another, with Condon's underneath. Smith's arms were around Condon's neck, and it was evident that Condon had been trying to carry out Smith, who had been overcome by smoke. The bodies were lying face down and Condon's back was only slightly burned. The shoes of both men were still intact, but nearly all their clothing was burned off and their bodies were covered with broken glass.

According to Walter Carmony, the shipping clerk who was on the ground floor when the fire broke out, and who was one of those who identified the bodies last night, Condon ran back to the cellar to rescue Smith, who he knew was still there, and lost his life in doing so.

Efforts were still being made at midnight to locate the bodies of Weir, the Superintendent of the building, and Allom, another porter, both of whom perished in the fire.

Gift to Harvard's Library.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—Prof. Archibald Coolidge of the history department and his father have given the Harvard University Library a collection of 10,000 volumes bearing on the crusades in the East. Part of the collection, duplicates of some of those given to Harvard, will be sold in Paris and the proceeds used for the purchase of new books.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Four Favorites Earn Money for the Talent.

WARING AGAIN LANDS FIRST

Strangest Loses in the Second by Being Ridden Into Two Pockets Along the Stretch.

At Aqueduct yesterday, Buffoon was the first of the four favorites that won. This was in a seven furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward.

It was the favorite's race from the start, for, although J. Murphy, who had the mount on him, is only a stable boy, he knew enough to take him to the front at the start and to keep him there, even though he had to ride hard in the final furlong to win by a head from Belle of Holmdel.

If Jenkins had not put up the sorriest exhibition of horsemanship, Campania, the favorite in the second race, would have been beaten by Strangest. Jenkins rode the latter, and deliberately got into two pockets coming through the stretch.

The fact that Waring is a fairly good two-year-old does not seem to have been impressed strongly on the bookmakers at Aqueduct. As good a price as 5 to 2 was to be had against him in the third race at five and a half furlongs. Waring had up top weight at 127 pounds, and was giving away lumps of weight, but he so far outclassed the others that he won handily by a length and a half. Hagedon, a "good thing," ran in front all the way to the stretch and then quit.

Flax Spinner had a flag-to-post victory in the fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth. He was off in front and was never headed, winning easily by three lengths. Scotch Plaid got the place, and his owner, H. T. Griffin, bid the winner up to $1,000, at which price he was bought in by the owner.

In the fifth race "Tom" Magee and his friends bet a lot of money on Village Pride and forced her price down from 12 to 1 to 6 to 1. She led all the way and won by a length and a half.

Sir Guy, a maiden two-year-old that has cost the public a lot of money since the Aqueduct meeting opened, was the other "good thing," and he also led from start to finish. His owner, W. M. Barrick, and his friends got as good as 100 to 1 at the opening, and at post time they had forced the price down to 20 to 1.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—Buffoon, G. A. Muller's br. g., 6 years, by The Sailor Prince-Oolah, 112 pounds, 5 to 2 and and 4 to 5.....(Murphy)
2—Belle of Holmdel, F. De Ruiz's b. f., 4, 106, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Sir Florian, F. Regan's ch. g., 3, 105, 3 to 1.. (Bullman)

Kilt, 106, 30 to 1. (Dangman;) Tanis, 110, 50 to 1, (Hennessy;) Ordeal, 105, 5 to 1, (Jenkins;) Ben Hadad, 123, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Tremargo, 109, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Judge Magee, 101, 30 to 1, (Slack,) and Midlight, 106, 30 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second, third, and fourth.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

1—Campania, T. J. Sullivan's b. m., aged, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 99 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—Our Nellie, T. J. McHale's b. f., 3, 95, 3 to 1.. (Slack)

Tinkler, 94, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Dr. Elchberg, 106, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) Lady Meddlesome, 95, 6 to 1, (Weber;) Swamp Angel, 99, 50 to 1, (Michaels,) Concord, 112, 15 to 1, (Murphy,) and Come to Order, 101, 30 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, 127 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Sidney Lucas, Thompson Brothers's ch. c., 98, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Elfin Conig, J. H. Carr's blk. c., 119, 25 to 1.. (Lewis)

Mauville, 115, 4 to 1, (Bullman;) Hagedon, 110, 7 to 2, (Jenkins,) and Magic Light, 102, 15 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 4 years, by St. Symphonen-Distaff, 106 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Scotch Plaid, H. T. Griffin's b. g., 4, 109, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)
3—Brisk, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 99, 6 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Dan Rice, 106, 5 to 2, (Jenkins,) and Athamas, 97, 50 to 1, (Dangman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time, 1:47 1-5.

1—Village Pride, T. A. Magee's b. f., by Galore or Silver Fox-Pride of the Village, 95 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dangman)
2—The Gardner, J. F. Lane's ch. c., 104, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)
3—Goal Runner, James Whitten's b. c., 95, 9 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Bondman, 100, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Bettie Gray, 111, 7 to 2, (Jenkins,) and Diminutive, 105, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have run at this meeting. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Sir Guy, W. M. Barrick's b. c., by Sir Modred-Dixianna, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(McIntyre)
2—Clales, Edward Kelly's br. c., 112, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 112, 11 to 5.....(Jenkins)

Warrenwood, 112, 30 to 1, (Collins;) Jamaica, 109, 4 to 1. (Dangman;) Matt Simpson, 112, 100 to 1, (Slack;) Loebe, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Sherman, 112, 9 to 2, (Bullman, and *Uncle Josh, 112, 5 to 2, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinic	112	Goldone	102
Gaze	113	Mauvilla	102
Belle of Troy	108	Meehanus	102
The Pride	106	L'Alouette	98
Elfin Conig	106	Lady Lindsey	96
Queen of Song	102	Goal Runner	92
Buffcon	103		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Hadad	106	Tanis	99
Belle of Troy	103	The Pride	97
Judge Tarvin	104	Sister Fox	95
Bangor	104	Compensation	94
Rare Perfume	102	Weller	92
Dan Rice	102	Campania	92

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Precursor	106	Wullie	104
Freylinghuysen	106	Kitchener	103
Angle	106	Doctor Fannie	101
La Vega	104	Neponset	99
Kindred	104	Bermuda Hundred	96
Dodson	104	Decimal	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Charentus	116	Kinnikinic	110
Wait Not	113	Goldone	102
Warrenton	112	L'Alouette	97

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Mauvilla	113	Carbuncle	103
All Gold	110	Wax Taper	96
G. E. Wightman	106	Back Talk	95
Prejudice	106	Arbonita	93
Erwin	106	Fluke	93
Shoreham	104	Peeler	91

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile and seventy yards.

Raffaello	110	All Gold	90
Verdigo	110	La Vega	90
Cormorant	110	Freylinghuysen	90
Village Pride	107	Tendril	87
Come to Order	107	Matt Simpson	87
Lamp Globe	90		

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—To-day's races at Tanfaran resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, purse, maiden two-year-olds. Dioned, 115 pounds, (H. Shields,) 6 to 1, won; Limerick, 115, (Morgan,) 3 to 1, second; March 7, 115, (Macklin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Joe McGee, Gold Finder, Allanette, Tom Sharkey, Jolly Briton, Coming Event, and Miss Sophie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Genua, 101 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 3 to 1, won; Yaruba, 110, (Shields,) 30 to 1, second; Campus, 107, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Modwena, Flamaway, Ann Page, Jingle Jingle, and Blooming Chance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling Zoroaster, 85 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Morinel, 107, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Reolia, 94, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Chimera, Stromo, and Coda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Afamada, 107 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 2 to 5, won; Manzanilla, 104, (Morgan,) 10 to 1, second; Amaza, 107, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Silver Maid and Silver State also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Alaria, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Lothian, 108, (Morgan,) 6 to 1, second; Whaleback, 108, (Ruiz,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Lode Star, Lona Marie, and Judge Wofford also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Silver Tone, 104 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Croker, 106, (Morgan,) 2 to 1, second; Guilder, 106, (Songer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Magnus and Winifred also ran.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

L. Reiff Was the Only American Jockey Who Won Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At the first day of the Lincoln Autumn meeting, to-day, the Chaplain Nursery Stakes were won by Innellan. Friar Buck finished second and Downham, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was third. Fourteen horses ran.

Ardeer won the Brownlow Nursery Stakes. Rambling Katie, with J. Reiff in the saddle, was second. Rosiphell was third. Sloan rode Tithey, but was unplaced.

L. Reiff, with Holtcastle, won the Grutby Selling Plate. Disdainful and Rigola were second and third, respectively. The betting was 100 to 30 against the winner.

The Doddington Maiden Plate was won by Variety. Orontes was second and Swallowbeck finished third, with J. Reiff in the saddle. Seven horses ran.

The Yarborough Plate was won by Light Comedy. Misunderstood, ridden by J. Reiff, was second, and Jolly Tar, with Sloan up, finished third. Fourteen horses ran.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BOWLING.

Close Contest Between Fidelias and the Kings County Team.

The third game in the National League, at Starr's alleys last night, between the Fidelias and Kings County team, proved an exciting contest.

The Fidelias won the match in the last frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 191; Voorhees, 242; Bennett, 157; Smith, 157; Allen, 142. Total, 889.
Morningside—Ayres, 134; Demmler, 179; Elche, 152; Klingelhoffer, 169; Wilckens, 181. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Ayres, 148; Demmler, 186; Elche, 180; Klingelhoffer, 169; Wilckens, 178. Total, 861.
Fidelia—Wagner, 149; Kibbel, 140; Koster, 191; Foege, 177; Amman, 180. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 199; Kibbel, 167; Koster, 207; Foege, 168; Amman, 188. Total, 929.
Kings County—Johnson, 186; Voorhees, 225; Bennett, 125; Smith, 182; Allen, 187. Total, 905.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL BOWLERS.

Win Two Victories at the Royal Arcanum Tournament.

The Citizens' Council scored two easy victories in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. The work of the team in the third game against the Empire City Council was particularly good, the score of 830 being considered a high one on the Tennis Club alleys. Schweibert passed the double century mark in this game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Citizens.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Crookston	1	5	4	141	Spreen	1	2	7	109
Faber	3	2	5	131	Kleppel	3	4	3	161
May	1	3	6	123	Touger	0	4	6	120
Schroeder	2	2	6	129	Schweibert	2	8	0	190
Snover	1	7	2	162	Pawler	5	3	2	171
Total	8	19	23	686	Total	11	21	18	751

SECOND GAME.

Empire City.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	New York No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Knuble	0	9	1	165	Crookston	0	4	6	123
Koechling	1	3	6	121	Faber	1	5	4	130
Naugle	2	5	3	165	May	2	2	6	124
Partridge	1	4	5	128	Schroeder	3	3	4	149
Braisted	1	5	4	143	Snover	3	5	2	184
Total	5	26	19	722	Total	9	19	22	710

THIRD GAME.

Citizens.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Empire City.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Helmers	1	6	3	155	Knuble	0	5	5	132
Klippel	2	3	5	133	Koechling	1	2	7	111
Tonges	2	5	3	164	Naugle	2	4	4	146
Schweibert	6	2	2	201	Partridge	5	3	2	177
Pawler	3	5	2	177	Braisted	0	6	4	135
Total	14	21	15	830	Total	8	20	22	701

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNEY.

The Rosedales Win Two Games at the Germania Alleys.

In the American National Tournament at the Germania alleys last night the scores rolled were below the average for the competition. The Rosedales won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| ROSEDALE. | S. | S. | B. | Sc'e. | G

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MR. MOSS'S "REPORT."

Mr. Moss has made, or Mr. MAZET has caused him to make, a serious mistake in issuing, on the day before election, what he calls a "report" of the work of the investigating committee. The time chosen as well as the tone of the paper stamps it as a campaign document. That is bad for many reasons, and it is especially bad because it discredits the committee and tends to deprive its work of the influence that it might otherwise have.

Unquestionably the committee has succeeded in disclosing more distinctly than has been done before the source of grave evils the existence of which was generally accepted. It has especially drawn from RICHARD CROKER and from his immediate lieutenant the admission of action and motives for action that are to the last degree corrupting, dangerous, and disgraceful. No political leader since the days of TWEED has so cynically owned to the selfishness of his purposes and the low character of the methods he adopts and the demoralizing forces that he habitually calls into operation. And this Mr. CROKER has done with no apparent consciousness of how it would all be regarded by decent and honest citizens. He sees nothing wrong in it. He believes with childlike simplicity that it is what the people wanted and expected when they put him in the saddle. He is playing politics, playing it as he understands the game, playing it for all it is worth. Undoubtedly it is a dirty game, but it is not dirty to him because he has no standard of cleanliness by which to judge it. The Eskimo who never washes is not aware of his actual condition.

The picture that the Tammany chief has drawn of his own political personality and of the organization over which he rules with the authority that the Sultan of Turkey may well envy is a revolting one in all conscience. Ultimately the people of this city will take note of it and will act on it. They might to some extent do so now, though the occasion is not propitious, when the offices to be filled are relatively so unimportant and the election so indecisive. Tammany's sole defense is its assertion that it is no worse than the opposing machine, and that the exposure of its evils is but the effort of that machine to turn it out and get possession. Unfortunately Mr. Moss and Mr. MAZET are doing much to justify that assertion and extend the belief in its truth. Mr. Moss's "report," which is not in any proper sense a report at all but a partial and biased piece of special pleading, will have precisely that effect. It will not arouse, it will dull, the sentiment that must in the long run put an end to Crokerism. It is a partisan production, and as such is as mischievous as it is discreditable. The Mazet committee has not merely wasted a great opportunity; it has been guilty of a most dishonorable betrayal of trust.

HEMMING IN AGUINALDO.

Our interest in Great Britain's newer war in South Africa and our sympathy for her in the ill-fortune that has attended its beginning will not long distract the attention of our people from the war we are carrying on in Luzon, where important operations are under way from which news of moment may be expected this week. In a nutshell, the meaning of the dispatches of the last two days is that our forces have shut up AGUINALDO and his army in the valley of the Manila-Dagupan Railway. With WHEATON to the north of him and MACARTHUR and LAWTON to the south, all advancing against his positions at Tarlac and Bayambang, he has but one practicable route of escape—the road that leads along the valley of the Agno River into the mountains to the east. LAWTON'S scouts have been skirting this route for some days, and unless the Filipino chief promptly takes to his heels it will be closed to him either by WHEATON from the north or by LAWTON from the south.

WHEATON'S expedition to Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Manila Railway, on the Gulf of Lingayen, is the most important aggressive movement against the enemy which we have yet undertaken. It is evident that the expedition was actually at Dagupan or on the point of arriving before the news of its departure was allowed to come over the wires—another illustration of the high-handed and unconstitutional measures to which the unscrupulous censorship is willing to resort to prevent AGUINALDO from enjoying the advantages of early information. The shores of the Gulf of Lingayen, about 130 miles north of Manila, on the west coast of Luzon, have been the landing place of the arms, ammunition, and supplies which have kept the Filipino forces in the field. If troops could have been prudently withdrawn from Manila, Gen. OTIS of course would long ago have seized the northern terminus of the railroad at Dagupan. In seizing it now we achieve a double result—the cutting off of supplies sent from China or elsewhere to the insurgents, and the investment of AGUINALDO on the north at the moment when MACARTHUR and LAWTON are rapidly advancing on his lines on the south. MACARTHUR has already advanced from Angeles to Magalang, capturing the latter town after routing the insurgents. LAWTON for the moment is hindered by rains and floods, but he has pressed forward to points northeast of Tarlac, AGUINALDO'S latest "capital," which has become now a little too much exposed for his comfort, compelling the withdrawal of at least a part of his forces to Bayambang, twenty miles further up the railway line—and so much nearer WHEATON'S expeditionary force, consisting of a brigade of the Thirteenth and Thirty-third Infantry, two guns of the Sixth Artillery, and two Gatling guns, besides the gunboat Helena and such warships of the fleet as may be assigned to aid him in effecting a landing.

If AGUINALDO is crushed and captured there will be an end of serious resistance, for beyond all question he is the chief mischief-maker. Personally he is very likely to escape, for he is a pretty slippery customer and not at all the sort of hero to die manfully battling in his last ditch. But we may reasonably expect that the operations now going on will close the war. There will be a scattering aftercrop of annoyance from roving bands of malcontents and brigands, but organized and sustained warfare cannot very well be carried on after AGUINALDO'S destruction. It ought not to be a difficult task to dispose of PINAR DEL RIO when his chief has been put out of the way.

It must be remembered that our forces in the Philippines are about to receive important additions. In his speech in Chicago on Oct. 7 Secretary ROOT said that we had at that time 27,000 troops at and near Manila, 17,000 more were on their way there, and 17,000 more were in camp preparing for their departure. By the 15th of November, the Secretary said, the commands of OTIS, LAWTON, and MACARTHUR would include 49,000 men, and by the end of the year we should have an army of 65,000 men in the Philippines. With such a force we shall be able not only to put an end to armed resistance, but to establish that rule of law and order under which the education of the Filipinos in the elements of the art of civil government, of which the hopeful beginning was described in the report of the commission, can be successfully carried on.

AGUINALDO is now probably beyond the reach of helpful encouragement and support from agitation in this country, but it ought to be evident now that every word spoken here that has strengthened him in his resistance has served to postpone the day when the people of the Philippines will become fitted, under our tutelage, to govern themselves with the minimum of interference and protection from us. We could not very well make progress with their education while we were fighting AGUINALDO.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

We trust that no reader of THE TIMES has missed reading Capt. ZALINSKI'S paper, printed in Sunday's issue, on "The Present Condition of Our Coast Defenses." It was not only a very careful but a highly authoritative exposition of the question. The author knows his subject, to say the least, quite as well as any one else who will talk about it freely, that is to say, quite as well as anybody who is not officially connected with it. And he has this advantage over the men who alone know it so well, that he is, according to the famous saying of Mr. GLADSTONE, "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility." There is nothing to prevent him from talking freely and critically, whereas a like freedom of critical comment would plunge any official commentator at once into a large tank of hot water.

Like all other army men, and like all civilians who have had occasion really to study military questions, Capt. ZALINSKI puts the chief responsibility for the backwardness of our preparations upon Congress. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was a civilian of civilians, and it is not unfair to say of him, as to a considerable part of his activity, that he was a politician of politicians. But it was creditable to him, as well as characteristic of our political conditions, that his declaration in favor of liberal appropriations for coast defenses, from which Capt. ZALINSKI quotes, doubtless had more influence upon legislation than the repeated appeals of all the professional soldiers who found the apathy and neglect of Congress upon this subject, from their professional knowledge and their professional point of view, simply appalling.

Congress, according to Capt. ZALINSKI, is still the chief culprit, in spite of the lavish appropriation for National defense which was made at the beginning of the Spanish war. But we may confidently rely upon a better state of mind in Congress hereafter. The Spanish war has brought home to all of us the danger that we should have been in with a real power. And the member of Congress is not behind the average American appreciation, as it is his pride and glory not to be in front of it. Every wayfaring American is aware, including members of Congress, that, by our assumption of new responsibilities in remote regions, we have been multiplying the points of contact and therefore of possible collision with other powers. Wherefore Congress may be confidently expected to lend an attentive ear to expositions of the need of National defense, if these expositions are really expositions and are made from a National and not from a merely bureau point of view.

And this brings us to the second culprit, and that is the military bureaucracy. The bureaucrats agree in abusing Congress, but it would be hard to find another point of agreement among them. The gross and egregious insult to the commanding General of the army which Gen. EAGAN permitted himself, and for which he has been condemned to the awful and exemplary punishment of five years' leave of absence on full pay, must have looked like a piece of insanity to anybody who was not acquainted with the wonderful traditions which have grown up among those "favored sons" of the army who have been holding and holding on to "soft things" in Washington. For those who are acquainted with the conditions, just such an explosion as was to be expected from an illiterate person of a low degree of social civilization in EAGAN'S place was exactly what happened. And a like tension has been developed among officers who had far less excuse in their lack of bringing-up and education than the late and unlamented Commissary General. It is in the nature of such a bureaucracy as we have been allowing to build itself up in Washington that the rival bureaucrats should regard an appropriation of fifty millions for the National defense as an appropriation for the purchase of fifty millions worth of red tape, and should severally swear that Uncle Sam should derive no benefit from it. Capt. ZALINSKI by no means puts this proposition as brutally as we have been putting it. On the contrary, he intimates that the personal relations between the bureaucrats are just now such as to make it likely that the money appropriated for the National defense will be not only honestly but intelligently spent for its avowed purpose. But it seems to us that the bureaucratic difficulty is intimated, as plainly as politeness would admit, in his review. It seems also that any member of Congress would be within his rights and his duties who insisted that the experts of the bureau should agree upon something else than the abuse of Congress, should agree among themselves how they meant to spend the money, before they got it; in other words, that a radical reorganization of what call themselves the "staff departments," so as to secure co-operation and co-ordination, should accompany or even precede the appropriation of special and unusual sums to be expended under their direction.

DEAR MONEY AND A NON-ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Any intelligent banker, any Secretary of the Treasury that we have had for the last fifty years, could devise a system of automatic restraints upon the issue of circulating notes by banks that, while allowing an increase commensurate with the legitimate demands of business, would effectually prevent speculative overissues by reckless bankers. Every currency plan worthy of attention contains such checks.

Can any student of financial questions or any banker or man of business deny, then, that this community would be benefited by the enactment of a law which would permit the National banks in times of dear money, like the present, to respond by new note issues to the demands of business, which they can no longer meet from their depleted reserves?

Money which has been sent all over the country by millions and millions from New York has not yet begun to come back. It is at work, in the South, in the West, everywhere. But fresh supplies of money are needed here. The state of the exchange market, responding to unusual conditions abroad, prevents any inflow from London or the Continent. The surplus reserves of the banks are extinguished. They must call in loans instead of making new ones. Under a natural, wise, and sound system of note issue they would find it easy and profitable to supply the wants of their customers.

It is absurd and immensely harmful that men should be compelled to pay extravagant rates for money when the banks would be very glad to accommodate them if the law would permit.

BOERS, BRITISH, AND NATIVES.

Nothing is more interesting, in the existing war in the Transvaal, than the attempts of the combatants to throw on each other the onus of employing "natives" in war. We are not aware that it has cut any figure in the official and diplomatic correspondence. And no wonder. Because this controversy, of its own nature, begins where official and diplomatic correspondence ends. It is recognized, however, that the employment of "native" allies by a professedly Christian and civilized combatant is a disreputable operation, even though there has been no international prohibition of it at the conference at The Hague or at any of its predecessors.

It is a queer situation, because part of the case of each combatant is that it commands more of the sympathy of "the natives" than its opponent, and yet it has to disclaim turning this sympathy to practical and armed account. In our own Revolutionary War Lord CHATHAM made it a ground of reproach against the Ministry of the day that it had invoked the aid of the savages against white men. The latest recrudescence of the same spirit is the British explanation of the stampeding of the ammunition and battery mules. The explanation is that the "native" mule drivers were in sympathy with the Boers and that the stampede was really the work of these drivers.

But how does this explanation go with the contention that the natives are hostile to the Boers on account of the cruelty with which the Boers have treated them? Obviously it does not go at all. Neither does it go with the report that the warlike Basutos are rising up to help the British beat the Boers. This report would be "important if true," looking to the situation of Basutoland, between Natal and the Orange Free State. The truth we suppose to lie, as usual, between the two extremes. The natives do in fact loathe both Boers and British. The answer to the question which do they loathe the more probably depends upon the question which they have encountered the earlier and the oftener. It also depends largely upon "the personal equation," upon what kind of Boer or Briton the native has first encountered and from what specimen he has formed his impression of the species. No doubt the "native" loathes the Boer. No doubt he also loathes the Briton. If he has seen more Boers than Britons, or if he has seen more of the Boers than of the Britons, then he loathes the Boers the more warmly, and vice versa. We have nothing to boast about in such a comparison, because it was only the other day that an American officer, and therefore an expert witness, returning from the Philippines, gave it as his opinion that, although the Filipinos used to hate the Spaniards very bitterly, yet, now that they had come to know us, we had entirely displaced the Spaniards as objects of animosity. The ultimate conclusion is that there is really no conclusion to be drawn from these animosities, or these comparative animosities, of savages for comparatively civilized people. Least of all can any conclusion be drawn from the contradictory statements that the savage tribes have suffered cruel wrong from one combatant and that they are also taking his part against the other.

DEWEY'S "PROPITIOUS HOUR."

Not until the Bureau of Navigation thought of it did it occur to anybody to attempt to add to the glory of any other officer or officers of the navy by minimizing the glory of the victory of Admiral DEWEY at Manila.

Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, does this. It was not a graceful thing to do, and its gracelessness is not made more acceptable when it is found to be unnecessary.

DEWEY, according to some accounts, does not owe his opportunity for fame at Manila to the favor of the Bureau of Navigation. His own statement, made prior to his departure, was that he desired the appointment. Senator PROCTOR supported it. The latter fact is important.

To allude to DEWEY'S success in obtaining reward for himself and his officers as being the outcome of a victory won in a "more propitious hour" than that of Santiago suggests a painful sensitiveness to the defeat of the bureau in the Senate, a loss of vision in other directions, and an unfortunate disregard of the popular belief and the opinion of the President that DEWEY'S victory "was without flaw."

If the Bureau of Navigation expects to win a victory for itself and its favorites in the Senate by reflections upon that body, supported by disparagement of the importance of DEWEY'S work at Manila, the press of the country may yet be called upon to record an unpropitious hour for the job to which it has devoted itself since the battle of Santiago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Interesting as undoubtedly are the articles in which Capt. JOSHUA SLOCUM is telling to readers of The Century the story of his voyage around the world in the sloop Spray, there is lacking from them one thing the absence of which is a sore trial to the temper—and a somewhat severe trial to the credulity—of all of us who have or pretend a knowledge of matters nautical. Capt. SLOCUM repeatedly asserts that the Spray was so rigged that she both could and would steer herself, or, to paraphrase his statements more explicitly, that he could so arrange his sails and so lash his rudder that his boat would keep on her course all night while her combination Captain, cook, and crew slept quietly in his cabin. The tale is painfully hard to believe, and the teller thereof deigns no slightest explanation of a marvel well within hailing distance of the impossible. With a perfectly symmetrical vessel, a wind of absolutely unchanging force and direction, and over a motionless sea, there would be no trouble in adjusting helm to canvas in a way to accomplish what Capt. SLOCUM boasts of having done, but there never was such a boat or such a wind or such a sea, and never will be. A jib and mainsail boat will, indeed, make without assistance a crazy sort of a course at right angles to the wind, each sail alternately getting the better of the other and effecting a little progress for a vast amount of motion. But Capt. SLOCUM does not claim invariably to have had the breezes abeam, and with them anywhere else—well, we won't say that the Captain has been treating the truth with irreverence, or even that he is honestly mistaken as to the Spray's intelligence; we will keep within a safe regret that he didn't reveal how the apparent miracle was performed. Queer things have been and will be done at sea, and the potentialities of seamanship are so near to infinite that hardly any assertion about them can be denied offhand. But this particular assertion will certainly be the better for a lot of proving.

—A writer who, it is safe enough to assume, has not had his judgment warped by the possession of colossal wealth, has contributed to THE SATURDAY REVIEW an article in which he kindly explains why it is that the arch-millionaires, despite their exceptional resources, do so little that is exceptionally bad or exceptionally good. Before going any further, a captious reader of the essay might take issue with its author as to the accuracy of his premise—that the owners of great fortunes are thus doubly inactive—and even resent his patronizing reference to "philosophers of the press" who are "frequently expressing a bewildered surprise" at this inactivity. We, however, prefer to ignore these little matters and to admit that there is some widely available consolation in the man's theories. Money is a power, he says, but only within narrow and sharply defined limits. They are most obvious in the domain of individual gratifications. "The possession of wealth," we are told, "when it passes a certain point, does not do anything to increase the number of a man's enjoyments. It merely multiplies the enjoyments from which he has to make a selection, and it not infrequently happens that the process of selection bewilders him so much that he has no time left to enjoy." To those who wonder that millionaires live much like the people only moderately rich, the essayist calmly says that ostentation ceases to be pleasurable as soon as it excites the ridicule or the hostility in the section of society from which respect or admiration is desired. So CROESUS runs against a wall in that direction also. To the imaginary question why the excessively rich exert so slight an influence for good or ill on nations of the world, this answer is made: "Money, regarded as a means of achieving great public objects, is no more in itself the actual power of achieving them than a great organ is itself the power to produce a magnificent piece of music. It requires as much talent or genius to achieve great things with money, whether for good or evil, as is required to produce magnificent music from a great organ or to modify the course of history by means of a great army." Which all deserves at least the praise—"There's something in it."

—To the question, long familiar to Englishmen and recently forced somewhat emphatically upon the attention of grieved and startled America—the question, "Why do other nations hate us?"—The Spectator makes a reply at once novel and interesting. It says that outside of France "the papers have nowhere full liberty of speech, except about foreign affairs, and often, therefore, pour out upon the foreigner a bitterness generated by undue repression at home. The certainty, too, that their utterances will not affect the action of their Governments deprives Continental journalists of much of their sense of responsibility. Add a certain genuine enjoyment in abuse, such as you may see in sections of our own lower classes, and foreign criticism is deprived of much of its biting power. What remains we must tolerate calmly, as one of the drawbacks of too great prosperity." Only by an indirect implication does this theory touch upon the fact that only the so-called Anglo-Saxons are unanimously illliked by the world in general, and by the Continental world in particular. It also ignores the fact that this unpopularity finds expression elsewhere than in the columns of newspapers. It does, however, give an admissible, an almost convincing, explanation of much that appears in the European journals. And whatever else The Spectator's remarks may lack, they are well calculated to give pain in quarters where pain always causes contortions which many of us are wicked and cruel enough to find amusing. Come to think of it, is not the dislike about which The Spectator pretends to be worrying in a considerable measure the inevitable result of habitually uttering things similar to the last of the sentences quoted above? They may be true, but—well, their truth only makes them the more irritating.

—What kind of a watch is it, anyhow, that is kept on the steamers plying up and down our coast? Amid all the uncertainties as to who, under the rules of the road, was technically to blame for the collision between the Chicago and the City of Augusta, and that between the Tallahassee and the schooner Senator Sullivan, one circumstance stands out clear and plain. The less active vessel in each case might have been and was not seen from the steamer's bow or bridge. That, at any rate, is what we are told, and it is only charitable and fair to assume that the telling is true. It is possible, of course, that the schooner into which the Tallahassee ran did not have her lights burning properly, but it is not much more than possible, and even then the failure to see her until the very moment of the collision hints at something like incompetence or carelessness somewhere. As for the ferry boat that was wrecked, she was brilliantly lighted all over with electricity and every one of her numerous windows proclaimed her approach from afar. We are far from asserting that the men on watch on our coasting steamers do not know their duty and do it, and further still from desiring to prejudge cases soon to come up in court for authoritative investigation, but accidents like these are of vital interest to the public, and only adequate explanations, immediately made, will prevent the public from getting into its head disquieting notions which a long-delayed court decision may not entirely remove.

—Grave apprehension as to the condition of affairs in the New York National Guard is justified by the frequency with which its quarrels and scandals have escaped of late from the seclusion of the different armories. If the surface of this little pool reveals so much, what terrible things must be going on in the depths to which the civilian eye is never allowed to penetrate. Almost daily we hear of fundamental rules violated by officers of all ranks, and not less often the hostilities between privates and their superiors are borne far and wide by the breezes of publicity. One does not have to be deeply learned in military law to see that somewhere there is something gravely wrong, somebody who has been intrusted with powers and responsibilities that he should not have received or undertaken. From the top to the bottom of the service there is angry discontent and discipline seems to be on the point of disappearing. The situation is serious. Matters of almost infinite importance depend on the character and temper of the National Guard, and neither is improved by endless bitter squabbling about trifles.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Englishwoman, a visitor, has grieved all Boston by irreverently asking a citizen, as she walked through the Common and saw the cherished gilded dome of the State House, "Beg pardon, Sir, but what building is that with the brass top?"

* * *

The pension agency at Knoxville, Tenn., has upon its rolls the name of the widow of one soldier of the Revolution, and while there are no names of soldiers who served in the War of 1812, there are the names of the widows of more than four hundred of them.

* * *

Grand Sire Alfred S. Pinkerton claimed at the banquet of the Veteran Odd Fellows' Association in Boston that there are a million Odd Fellows on this continent, and that 20 per cent. of the army in the Philippines are members of that order.

* * *

Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., brother of the Admiral, has, it is said, positively refused to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State next year, saying that his ambition does not run in that direction. Republican leaders and voters are reported to have been disposed to support him heartily.

* * *

Judge Kohlsaat has ordered the sale of the Chicago Athenaeum, "the People's College," to satisfy the claims of holders of first and second mortgages aggregating $184,653 and $158,428, respectively. The institution was organized in 1871, has a fine building erected in 1891, and many teachers and a large list of studies which are all elective. Instruction is given to all comers at a nominal rate.

* * *

Many Mississippi newspapers are advocating the establishment of a school of technology in the State. They say that while under the present system of education there are plenty of physicians and lawyers, who often are without call for their services, whenever a new cotton mill is established, one of the first needs is to send to the Northern States for a young man to superintend it.

* * *

The Detroit Woman's Club is taking steps to have the points of historic interest in their city marked by monuments or tablets, particularly the spot where the French landed ten years before the Pilgrims touched at the Atlantic Coast. The city has been thrice besieged and twice burned, has been the scene of more than fifty battles, and has changed its flag five times.

* * *

A book entitled "Sketches of Prominent Missourians," about to be published, will devote several chapters, it is said, to William Muldrow, popularly regarded as the actual original of Mark Twain's Colonel Mulberry Sellers. A Missourian who knew him well says: "I tell you, he was a wonderful man. The trouble was he was born half a century too soon. Men are coining money now putting into execution schemes originated by Muldrow and which were derided then. His plans were all right, and if there had been at that time half a score more men like him in this country its development would have been begun thirty or forty years sooner."

GOLDEN RULE AS A PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Mayor Jones of Toledo, in this morning's paper, refers to the Golden Rule as his "fad."

Has it not been the "fad" of the large majority of progressive people throughout the world for the past 1,800 years, and is not the actual doctrine productive of the greatest regenerative effect which the world has experienced up to date?

Notwithstanding the fact that its application to practical life has been very imperfect, it is responsible for modern civilization.

Jones himself is not and cannot be a "regenerative force," except as he stands for the doctrine of the Golden Rule.

His "colossal egotism" is shared alike with all those who are striving for a more perfect application of this rule to the practical affairs and concerns of humanity.

What a "colossal egotist" Christ was, and yet what marvelous effectuality in his ultimate doctrines, all of which can be expressed admirably in even less space than Jones's platform!

What effective optimism is born of this simple man's philosophy. It is the very spirit of progress.

EDWARD H. GILBERT.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

BOER WAR LIKE OUR REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the South African war is going on it may be of interest to recollect what Frederick the Great thought of the English when they made war on the American colonists.

In the Summer of 1777 the King said, in a letter to d'Alembert, the French philosopher: "You desire to know my opinion on the conduct of the English. My answer is that I think exactly the same as all people do—that is, that the English sinned against justice by breaking their contract with the colonies, and that they acted altogether unwisely in declaring war against a portion of their State. They, from their stupidity, did not know the power of their colonies, fancying they could subdue them with 5,000 or 6,000 troops. They hired soldiers, without thinking of the vessels necessary to ship them to America.

"They bought provisions in the London market for an army that had to fight in Pennsylvania. In short, they made nothing but mistakes. As to the outcome, my dear d'Alembert, I must say that the close veil which conceals all the future is hiding the result from me, too. However, were I, like Cicero, to foresee what the conflux of circumstances seems to announce, I would venture to assert that the North American colonies will liberate themselves. I am sure they cannot be subdued by that campaign."

In conclusion, the King writes: "A pamphlet has been published by which the English Government is told bitter truths, but they are words which go in the ears only and do not penetrate the heart. Therefore the war against the poor Americans will be continued." PAUL HAEDICKE.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

THE LOCAL POSTAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of "A. M." on this subject which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, I am sorry to say that, like your correspondent, I am unable to give praise to the postal service of this city, but, on the contrary, consider it very inefficient. Not long ago I mailed at one of the branch stations a letter in an envelope twelve inches long and five inches wide which failed to reach its destination, or even to find its way back to me, although my name and address appeared on the outside of the envelope. I gave the Post Office officials the place, date, and hour such letter was mailed, but to no purpose.

On a recent Sunday forenoon I mailed a letter at the branch office alluded to by your correspondent, and it was not until between 4 and 5 P. M. on the following day that it reached its destination, a little above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A few days ago I had occasion to write to the Postmaster as to the non-delivery of three packages of newspapers from abroad which are forwarded to me each week. The steamer which brought them arrived early on a Saturday, and, as my usual mail matter was still undelivered on the following Tuesday, I wrote as stated to the Postmaster, requesting that a search be made for the same. On the afternoon of the same day two of the packages were delivered to me, three days after the arrival of the steamer which brought them.

When I add to this the fact that I have not yet received even a printed acknowledgment of my letter, to say nothing of an explanation of the delay, I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me that this is simply an exhibition of ignorance which is inexcusable; and, as to the efficiency of the service, in my opinion it is more by blundering luck than good management that so much mail matter passing through the different Post Offices is delivered at all.

W. H. R.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

THOSE TWISTED SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have addressed you on one or two occasions anent the new arrangement—or let me say the stupid arrangement—of street signs, which, as you may remember, stirred up quite a commotion at the time of its inauguration, and you printed several communications from your readers on that subject.

I do not know—in fact, I doubt very much—whether these letters of complaint or suggestion really accomplish anything, except that they may serve as a safety valve to let off some "steam of indignation" of the respective letter writers. I at least never have been able to see any other result come from the numerous protests against the new order of things, and would not have troubled you again had not this subject come before me in a direct and new way.

A day or two ago, as I was stepping out of my office, I was accosted by a gentleman, who, if a foreigner—he proved to be a Hamburg merchant—spoke English most fluently. (I take pains to state this, in order to show that what follows was not the result of ignorance of the questioner.) Well, this gentleman asked whether I could direct him to the Gorham Silver Company in Maiden Lane, which he had been informed had a large store in that thoroughfare, near Nassau Street.

I told my chance acquaintance that he had been informed correctly, and that I would take great pleasure in showing him the store. We were then at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, one block below Maiden Lane. Walking along Nassau I turned into Maiden Lane, when the gentleman, looking up to the sign on the lamppost, said that he thought the store was situated in Maiden Lane, on which street we were, as he took it from the lamppost; that he had been walking up and down this street looking for the place, as he had been directed. As a matter of fact, he had been walking Nassau Street, between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, guided, or more correctly misguided, by the lamppost sign on the latter corner, which reads Maiden Lane on the Nassau Street side, and Nassau Street on the side parallel to Maiden Lane.

I had to own that this way of arranging signs was somewhat misleading; that it was not that the lamppost was accidentally "twisted," but that it was due to a new system of arranging street signs in New York, which, as the Hamburg gentleman put it, is apt to "twist" those looking to these signs for direction.

As above stated, I do not flatter myself that this letter and the incident related and coming from "one out of the million" will do any good with the high authorities, except that perhaps it may count as "one of the little drops of water" helping to wear away the rock of indifference and stupidity, but I fear it will take a long time and that it will tire out your patience, Mr. Editor, as well as the patience of

ONE WHO READS STREET SIGNS

P. S.—My suggestion under that signature months ago was to have double signs—the name of the parallel street in, say capital type, like MAIDEN LANE; under it the intersecting street, thus, Cor. Nassau St., No. 24. The change would not cost much, and as I look at it would really facilitate letting people know "where they are at."

New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you answer the questions of your correspondent "Morris Henry" by telling him that in case of the death of Vice President Hobart Senator William P. Frye, as President pro tem. of the Senate, would become the President of the Senate, and if the President of the United States should also die the Secretary of State would become acting President.

If "Morris Henry" should want to know the order of succession to the Presidency following a series of deaths, let him remember St. Wanpia. Probably he has never heard of this saint before, and if he should seek for his name in the list of the canonized he would not find it there. He is a saint only in name, and the name was manufactured some years ago by a friend of mine as a mnemonic word to enable him to recall the order of succession to the Presidency—each letter indicating a member of the Cabinet in the order in which he may become President.

"S" stands for Secretary of State, "T" for Treasury, "W" for War, "A" for Attorney General, "N" for Navy, "P" for Postmaster General, "I" for Interior, "A" for Agriculture. If we should have a Secretary of Commerce "St. Wanpiac" would seem like the name of an American saint—and he is certainly American or nothing. W. M. C.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

"Feats" of Orange Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 6th inst. I noticed an article headed, "Peculiar Railroading Feat," and knowing that your paper wishes to publish a correct interpretation of facts, would call your attention to the article in question as a trifle misleading.

While these three trains, which are, according to time tables, advertised to leave South Orange at 7:55, 8:04, and 8:09 A. M., respectively, do so, they by no means accomplish this "peculiar feat" more often than twice a week, and then only because of a late boat. Hence its name, "peculiar."

This third accommodation train, which "supposedly" makes its trip in so many minutes less time than the first accommodation, and catches the boat, when the boat is delayed long enough, certainly is a sad reflection on the "man who would resign if he could not run trains on time."

HUBERT D. THORP.

East Orange, N. J., Nov. 6, 1899.

Courteous Crossing Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a communication in a recent issue reflecting on the officer on duty at the north side of Broadway and Maiden Lane, and in simple justice must take issue with your correspondent. My personal observation of the officers stationed at this point is that they are extremely courteous and obliging, and perform their work faithfully and well. I can especially appreciate their care and assistance, having met with an accident recently, which has temporarily made their help in crossing this at times congested point almost imperative.

It must be discouraging to men who perform their duty well to find themselves set off to disadvantage in print, and it therefore gives me pleasure to testify to their efficiency. H. J. CUTHBERT.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

Ex-Justice Daly's Candidacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although opposed to Tammany Hall and a lifelong Republican, I do not intend to support Justice Daly for the Supreme Court, because I wish to protest against the principle, apparently adopted by him, that as long as he himself is supported by Tammany Hall it is a good enough organization, but that whenever, in its judgment, he should make way for some one else, it at once and ipso facto becomes thoroughly disreputable. He has shown himself entirely selfish in his quest for office, and his present candidacy, opposed, as it is, to the men selected by the party that has fed and clothed him for more than a score of years, proves him an ingrate. As such, he ought not to be elected. M.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

NUGGETS.

For Rheumatism.

Mr. Johnson—I notice, Jasper, that you have the rhematism as bad as ever. Don't you ever take anything for it?

Jasper—'Deed I does, Sah. I takes crutches mostly.—Boston Courier.

The Better Thing to Know.

"My ledger shows that I did a business of $50,000 last year," said the grocer who was trying to sell out.

"Yes; but what does your pocketbook show?" asked the prospective purchaser.—Chicago News.

Rapid Transit.

"I discovered that my bookkeeper was fooling away his time making a flying machine."

"What did you do about it?"

"I taught him how to fly without a machine."—Chicago Record.

Conceded It.

"Whenever she asks me to do anything," soliloquized Mr. Meeker, pensively, "I always go and do it, like a fool."

"Yes," said Mrs. Meeker, who happened along in time to overhear him. "Whenever I ask you to do anything you always go and do it like a fool."—Chicago Tribune.

THE DEATH OF THE WEEDS.

From The Denver Evening Post.

How fades the glory of the earth
In these brown-faced autumnal days,
When kids and house-cats hug the hearth
And revel in the trust-coal blaze.
When men renounce the cooling beer
And with old Bourbon coat their breath,
And weeds that cheered us through the year
Droop down their once proud heads in death.

'Tis sad to see the flowers die,
The grass wear frost-begotten rust,
The old lawn mower idly lie
Beneath accumulating dust,
But O! the heart seems bunched in knots
Of sad'ning pain exceeding dire
To see the weeds on vacant lots
Unostentatiously expire!

Those cherished weeds where tomcats fled
When chased by petted noseless pug,
Where needle-billed mosquitoes bred,
And timid husband hid his jug;
Where old shoes rested from their work,
And tin cans housed the sleeping worm;
The heart seems pierced by pain-tipped dirk
To see them 'neath the frost-kiss squirm!

Those dear familiar weeds that stood,
(By city dads proteeted,) where
The daily passing multitude
Could sniff their fragrant breath—and swear!
Are now by Autumn's chilling breath
All warped and tangled, bowed and bent;
Are struggling in the arms of death,
By throes of dissolution rent!

The billboards all are bathed in tears
Until their papered faces peel
As stand they silent o'er the biers
Of their companions, as the heel
Of heartless Autumn grinds them down
Into the earth's unfeeling face
From northern limits of the town
Clear out to Christian Orchard Place!

No crank appeals were strong enough
To rouse our Councilmen from sleep,
No angry-voiced protesting bluff
From out their shells could make them creep.
"The weeds must live!" they yawning said,
"God made them as He made the flowers!"
And now that they are dank and dead
Their tears, no doubt, are damp as ours.

FILIPINOS GET SELF-RULE

Bacolot, in Negros, Is Now Governed by Native Officials.

WERE ELECTED LAST MONTH

5,248 Votes Cast—Property Qualifications and Ability to Read and Write Determined Suffrage.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—At Bacolot, in the Island of Negros, the first autonomous government of the Filipinos was established to-day. Gen. Smith, Governor of the Island of Negros, administered the oath of office to the Judge of the Supreme Court, who in turn swore in the Governor, three Judges, twelve Councilmen, the Auditor, and the Secretary of the Interior. The natives of the entire island attended the ceremony. The officers from Iloilo were also present.

There have been three days' feasting in celebration of the new Government, and the first anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards to the Negros revolutionists, ending with a ball in the Government House to-night. American flags are displayed in the village.

The celebration consisted of horse racing and other sports, music, religious functions, and an illumination. The ball to-night attracted the wives of the wealthy planters, and there was as great a display of rich costumes and costly jewels as would be seen at a similar affair in America or Europe.

Elections were held Oct. 2, the number of votes cast being 5,248. There were forty candidates for the various offices. Señor Melecio Severino was elected Governor, receiving 1,305 votes. Señor Jaime received 1,277 votes. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Col. Miller welcomed the officials on behalf of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Now marching in the van of civil government in the Philippines, your honor lies in adding a new star to freedom's flag."

Gen. Smith, during a speech which he delivered, said:

"Your future promises as brightly as Japan's, which to-day is recognized as among the civilized nations of the world."

Señor Severino, in replying, said that the best thing for the Filipinos was the continuance of close relations with the United States.

Gen. Smith then announced the granting of freedom to the political prisoners in commemoration of the event.

Gen. Hughes, in command at Iloilo, sent a congratulatory speech over the Eastern cable from that place.

Gen. Smith, in an interview, remarked that it was of the utmost importance that the Filipinos should be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. The gravest danger, he added, threatening a peaceful administration, is intrigue among the insular politicians, and he declared that the United States Government must for years keep control of the Filipinos in order to prevent such conditions from existing.

The members of the Sixth Infantry, which is divided into thirty garrisons throughout the Island of Negros, are undergoing great hardships.

A recently organized revolutionary movement has been discovered in Northern Negros, and the leaders have been forced to withdraw to Panay. A number of bandits under the leadership of Papa Issio, a religious charlatan, have been driven into the mountains, but it is expected that they will give more trouble. A force of 250 native soldiers, armed with Springfield rifles, are helping the Americans and are found to be valuable as scouts.

THE FIGHTING AROUND ANGELES.

Its Object Is to Cut Off the Enemy's Retreat from Tarlac.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—Magalang, the town taken yesterday by two columns of Gen. MacArthur's division, under Col. Smith and Major O'Brien, is a strong town, situated midway between Angeles and Arayat.

The movement is a part of a plan for the Americans to possess all the country to the southeast of Tarlac, as the troops close in on the capital, cutting the line of the enemy's retreat in that direction.

The insurgent force is estimated at 1,000. Col. Smith first encountered a small force entrenched a quarter mile beyond Angeles, which soon retreated, leaving two of their number dead.

The enemy made a short stand at the outskirts of Barrios and San Francisco, briskly shooting at the advancing Americans. Capt. Brush deployed with the advance guard of the battalion and charged the Filipinos, who took to flight. Seven Americans were wounded and the Americans almost surrounded the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly, but Lieut. Hamilton's artillery cut them up. Lieut. Slavens's troop captured a company of the enemy, with their arms, during the advance.

Gen. Wheeler's brigade is formed at Angeles in order to be prepared for a general engagement.

Gen. Lawton's operations have been temporarily suspended owing to heavy rains. The country around Cabanatuan is flooded. The river, however, has begun falling rapidly and probably the country in that section will soon resume its normal condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, Nov. 6.

Wheaton's expedition, twenty-five hundred strong, transports Sheridan and Aztec, and two coasting steamers convoyed by three war vessels, left Lingayen Gulf this morning. MacArthur's troops advanced to Magalang yesterday, clearing country between Angeles and Arayat; encountered about 1,000 of enemy at different points. O'Brien, with battalion of Seventeenth Infantry, two troops Fourth Cavalry, and Slavens's scouts, moving on road from Baluat, east of Angeles, encountered and drove enemy in direction of Magalang, who left forty-nine dead on field. O'Brien captured twenty-eight prisoners and fourteen rifles. Col. Smith, with two other battalions of the Seventeenth, Hamilton's Battery, First Artillery, and Engineers, and a signal detachment moved on direct road from Angeles to Magalang, capturing latter place, inflicting loss on enemy in killed and wounded of about 100, capturing fifty prisoners, and large amount of insurgent transportation. Our casualties reported at twelve wounded.

Severe and heavy rains for the last three days have rendered decisive movements by Lawton's troops impossible. He now has abundant supplies at San Isidro and further north and will operate to the north and westward when the country now submerged permits. OTIS.

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Otis to-day reported to the War Department the following deaths:

Arterial sclerosis, Oct. 13, Thomas Nagle, I, Seventeenth Infantry; typhoid fever, John H. Porter, C, Sixth Artillery; 31, Edwin A. Stephenson, L, Seventeenth Infantry; malarial disease, Clarence Wilson, Corporal, M, Seventeenth Infantry; Nov. 3, Frank P. Secrist, G, Seventeenth Infantry; homicide, Oct. 20, Paul E. Moran, Sergeant, E, Sixth Infantry; suicide, insane, 31, Charles A. Zaiger, D, Sixth Infantry; chronic dysentery, 30, George Cooney, F, Twelfth Infantry; Nov. 1, John Fitzsimmons, B, Twenty-first Infantry; 2, James Grennan, D, Twentieth Infantry; acute dysentery, 1, Daniel E. Webster, L, Ninth Infantry; Oct. 28, Jacob Covalaski, Twenty-first Infantry; pulmonary congestion, 11, James Hulgan, K, Thirty-third Infantry; chronic diarrhea, 13, Michael B. Gavin, Thirteenth Infantry; gastro intestinal catarrh, 28, Charles Curley, H, Twenty-first Infantry; parotid abscess, 30, William E. Whitecotton, I, Fourth Infantry; gastro-enteritis, Nov. 2, David R. Osborne, I, Twenty-first Infantry; John Moore, H, Twelfth Infantry; 4, William Gallagher, L, Fourteenth Infantry; drowned, 2, Louis Jansen, Corporal, Band, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

CALLS AGUINALDO A TYRANT.

A Filipino Says Many Rebels Think They Are Still Fighting Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Two Filipinos arrived in this city on the bark Calburga, which reached this port with a cargo of hemp from Manila, after a voyage of 147 days. Their names are Ceferino and Morris Canon, and both express extreme hatred for Aguinaldo. In speaking of the war in the Philippines, Ceferino said:

"The Filipinos are losing ground, and I do not think the war will last much longer. Aguinaldo is a tyrant. He fools his poor, ignorant followers and makes them believe that if the Americans win and get possession of the islands they will be worse treated than they were by the Spaniards. Many of them still think they are fighting Spaniards, and do not know any better.

"When there are any signs of weakening among his troops, Aguinaldo whips them back into line by threatening to kill them. He and his lieutenants have thousands of Filipinos who would be good and peaceful citizens if they were not forced to fight so as to help him get money and power.

"In Manila and other places where the Americans are in control everything is quiet and peaceful. The people like the open-hearted way in which the Government is carried on, and are anxious to see Aguinaldo crushed."

SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN GUAM.

Residents Beg that Supplies Be Left by the Ohio.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "The transport Ohio, which arrived from Manila, brings news of a shortage of food in Guam, both among the natives and foreigners.

The Ohio reached Guam on Oct. 16. Purser Hedges went ashore, and was literally besieged by the members of the military colony, foreigners, and natives, who pleaded with him to have sufficient flour, potatoes, and other food necessities sent ashore to last until relief could be sent by the Government.

Owing to a shortage of provisions on board, the Ohio was unable to leave anything at Guam.

CUBANS' THREATENING TALK.

Speaker at Veterans' Meeting Says President McKinley Is Likely to Show Bad Faith.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—A committee of veterans went from Havana yesterday to attend a meeting of the Local Centre of Veterans. To-day they report that they are much satisfied with the enthusiasm aroused by the movement, wherever meetings promoted by veterans have been held. Señor Secades says that the veterans hold aloft the motto, "Independence or Death," and have absolute faith in the promises of the Americans. Nevertheless, he declares, if the sacred rights of the Cubans should be laughed at, and their hopes of justice violated, then the voice of their wounded dignity and blemished honor would speak out in protest against all tyranny, even though that protest should mean suicide. "Better die an honorable death," exclaimed Señor Secades, "than live as slaves, carrying upon our foreheads the brand of eternal ignominy."

Señor Merle, in addressing the meeting, said:

"President McKinley has spoken to the Cubans in hieroglyphics, and there is good reason to believe that he will show bad faith toward us. If the dark day should come when Cubans realize that all hope is gone, it will be necessary then to make a solemn compact for war."

Señor Hernandez said that the veterans were prepared to die if it should be found impossible to realize their wishes for the independence of the island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Nashville to-day sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said on her way to Manila.

The Resolute has arrived at San Juan, the Monocacy at Kin Kiang, the Caesar at St. Thomas.

The Montgomery has sailed from Pernambuco for Rio.

The Dolphin has sailed from Washington for Fort Monroe, on her way to the north coast of South America.

SAILOR MURDERED AT SEA.

Assailant, Shipped Here, Uses a Knife on His Victim.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—Capt. Moulton of the British bark Pegasus, from Portland, Oregon, June 28, for this port, which arrived here to-day, reports that a seaman named Klinger, described as a Dutch-American, who was shipped in New York, and a seaman named Hutton, who was shipped at Portland, quarreled in the rigging during the voyage and then fought on deck.

Klinger stabbed Hutton in the abdomen with a knife, and Hutton followed Klinger with a belaying pin until the former dropped dead. Klinger was placed in irons and handed over to the police here.

DEAL WITH CHINA FAILS.

Viceroy of Canton Causes Rupture of Negotiations with France.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—A dispatch has been received here from Vice Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, announcing that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Kwang-Chaowan territory, which had been proceeding satisfactorily for some time with the Chinese Admiral Sou, have been ruptured, owing to the hostility of the Viceroy of Canton.

The French Minister of Marine, M. de Lanossan, announces that he has taken measures to strengthen the French force in occupation.

A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand Will Wed Countess Sophia Chotek.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—It is reported here that Emperor Francis Joseph has consented to a morganatic marriage between the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis and heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and the Countess Sophia Chotek, on the condition that there is a year's delay.

The Countess was formerly a maid of honor of the Archduchess Isabella.

Lawyers hold that the marriage will not affect the Archduke's succession to the throne, but that his children by the marriage are excluded.

BYE-ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

Sir Edgar Vincent Will Occupy a Seat in Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held in Exeter to-day to fill the vacancy created by the recent appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote as Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, as a preliminary to his appointment as Governor of Bombay.

The result was the return of the Conservative and Unionist candidate, Sir Edgar Vincent, by a majority of 659 votes over his Liberal and Radical opponent, Mr. Allan Bright of Liverpool. The Conservative majority at the last general election, when Sir Henry Stafford Northcote was returned was 494, so that Sir Edgar Vincent's victory means a slight increase in the Ministerial majority at Exeter.

Sir Edgar Vincent was Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople from 1889 to 1897. He had previously been President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. He is now in his forty-third year.

COLOMBIANS FIGHT AT SEA.

The Insurgents Lose 250 Men and Five of Their Steamers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—Reliable Colombian advices just received here describe the pursuit of and engagement with insurgent convoy steamers by the Colombian cruiser Hercules, under Gen. Rodriguez, accompanied by the steamer Colombia, having troops on board.

The insurgent steamer, the Draga, was rammed and sunk, and four smaller ones were captured, after a sanguinary fight. Then the Cisneros, with the surviving insurgents, escaped into Rio Blanco.

The insurgents lost 250 men, and the loss of the steamers is regarded as a severe blow to the insurgent cause.

Cablegrams to Colombia.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company yesterday issued the following: "The Colombian Government's notice in regard to the posting of messages from Cartagena for points beyond has been suspended. The line to Bogota is working at times for short intervals. Private cablegrams are given precedence after Government work."

Count von Moltke Gets a Divorce.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A divorce has been granted to Count von Moltke, the Emperor's aide de camp. The decree places the entire guilt on the wife. The case has caused a sensation in Court circles for a year past.

SAMOAN QUESTION SETTLED.

Reported in London that the Negotiations Are Closed—United States Gets Everything Asked For.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Although the exact terms of the agreement are still carefully guarded, it can be said with some degree of certainty that the Samoan question is practically settled, and that the finalities will take place within a few days, unless some most unexpected hitch occurs.

But it can be said that American control of Tutuila Island is confirmed and agreed to, while the United States has, it is understood, signified its approval of the projected arrangements between Germany and Great Britain. Regarding the details of the latter, the British Foreign Office remains mute, except to authorize the statement that none of the recent surmises of the German press have correctly outlined the plan which now seems sure of acceptance.

It is also emphatically denied that the United States, having secured Tutuila Island, obtained all she expected or desired, but, though thoroughly satisfied, she was kept conversant with and always consulted about the negotiations which proceeded between Germany and Great Britain.

Last week it was believed that an impasse had been reached, and the diplomats were inclined to fear that no settlement was attainable in the near future. The sudden turn in the negotiations and the overcoming of the apparently insurmountable obstacles created almost as much surprise as gratification. Of course it is still within the limits of possibility that another and entirely unexpected contingency may arise during the interim of the drawing up of the papers and signing of them. But there is every reason to believe that an official statement will be given out this week announcing the terms of the settlement of this long-standing international difficulty.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Kaiser Hopes the Navy League Will Aid Him.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening says:

"Learning of the formation of a branch of the Navy League at Koenigsburg, the Emperor wired to the President, expressing the hope that, with the aid of the Navy League, he would succeed in convincing the German people more and more of the necessity for a strong fleet, able to protect its interests, and saying that it gave him especial pleasure to learn that the agricultural population of East Prussia, though struggling with serious difficulties, was ready to joyfully make a sacrifice when the weal of the whole fatherland was at stake."

The Kaiser's Visit to England.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is practically certain that the Empress and the two youngest children will accompany Emperor William in his Majesty's forthcoming visit to England.

REV. DR. PETERS'S BIRTHDAY.

Pastor Receives a Study Desk from His Congregation.

The congregation of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church and many friends met in the church chapel last night to celebrate the fortieth birthday of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

The congregation presented to Dr. Peters a handsome study desk. Letters of congratulation were read from the Rev. J. O. Wilson, the Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell, Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus Henry Siegel, and others. Dr. Peters accepted the gift and expressions of good fellowship in a speech. He was much affected and with difficulty expressed his gratitude.

LETTER FROM SOL BERLINER.

United States Consul at Teneriffe Said to be Getting Rich.

A guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday received a leter from Sol Berliner, United States Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Mr. Berliner makes his headquarters at the Hotel Camacho in Teneriffe. In addition to his position as Consul, he is the only accredited agent there for about everything produced in the United States. If the fees of the Consulate are small, the profits from oil, bicycles, and many other things are said to be sufficient to make Mr. Berliner a wealthy man in a short time.

He reports that he is enjoying excellent health, and that while the Spaniards are not especially cordial, he has no fault to find with their treatment of him.

OBJECT TO BRITISH MONUMENTS.

People Protest Against Their Erection on Boston Common.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The squabble over the proposed erection of a British monument on sacred Boston Common has stirred up many New Yorkers and a score or moe of threatening letters were received by city officials to-day. One of these New York protests was sent to Councilman Jeremiah Watson and was signed "Rocky Mountain O'Brien." It read:

"Should the Anglo-maniacs disgrace our city with a British monument it would be shattered into fragments by the same men who made paving stones of the one erected to Major Andre, the English spy, by Cyrus W. Field. Your name will ever live in true American history."

Boston's Scheme Incomplete.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your issue of this date that it is proposed to erect a monument in Boston to the memory of the British officers and soldiers who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. May I suggest to the promoters of this scheme that in order to make their work complete they should erect two other monuments, one to the Spanish officers and men who fell in the battle of Santiago, and one to the officers and men of the Confederate Army who fell in the battle of Gettysburg. G. A. B.

New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

Hunt Memorial Committee's Work.

The Hunt Memorial Committee met yesterday afternoon at the office of George B. Post, 33 East Seventeenth Street. This is the committee which has had charge of the erection of the memorial to Richard M. Hunt, the architect, opposite the Lenox Library. It was expected that the committee might be able to finish its work yesterday, but as there is still a small deficit to be settled, it will be necessary to arrange that matter before the committee can dissovle. C. C. Haight presided. Among others present were S. P. Avery, E. R. Kendall, S. Mowbray, G. W. Maynard, and William A. Coffin. The memorial has cost over $20,000, and the deficit is about $2,500. Contributions may be sent to T. Tryon, Treasurer, in the Hartford Building, Union Square.

Say Annie Unger Has Eloped.

Davis Unger, the father of Annie Unger, the fourteen-year-old girl who disappeared from her home, 107 Second Avenue, early Friday morning, learned last evening that his daughter had probably eloped to South Carolina with a young man who lived near the Unger family, when they resided at 47 Attorney Street. Detectives Larkin and McCartny of the Fifth Street Station and Detective Monahan of the Delancey Street Station, who have been working on the case, say the girl has eloped.

Indian Missionary to Speak.

The Rev. Frank Hall Wright of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, now a missionary in the Reformed Church among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in Oklahoma, will speak and sing at the anniversary of the Woman's Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church to-morrow morning and afternoon.

Board of Education Lectures.

The Board of Education lectures at Cooper Union will begin to-morrow at 8 P. M. Lectures will be given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings during the Winter. Aleyne Ireland will commence a course of six lectures on "Tropical Colonization" to-morrow. The lectures on Saturday evenings will be on travel.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

These are days of arrivals, and people are coming into town very slowly. The weather in the country is absolutely perfect, and there will be a fair representation of society in town until after Thanksgiving. There is a note of preparation on all sides. Servants are getting ready the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence, with an evident view to its being occupied. According to some reports, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not remain very long in New York this Winter, but will soon go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were due in town this week from their country place, at Madison, N. J.

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To-day will be devoted to sports of all kinds in the suburbs, although a few lovers of sport will remain in town to witness the Cornell-Columbia football game. One of the principal gatherings of society will be at Wheatley Farms, L. I., where the Meadowbrookers will have their annual steeplechase. To this society will flock, and with the glorious Autumn weather it will be even more of a success this year than it was last November. The racing will begin about midday, and it will last until nightfall. The last race will be for ponies, and in neary all the races there will be gentlemen riders. Quite a deputation from Westchester and Tuxedo will join those of the Meadowbrook Hunt. Mr. William C. Whitney will be at his farm during the day and will have a few intimate friends to breakfast.

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At Morristown, Ardsley, and Baltusrol, and at the new club at Rye, there will be the usual golf. Ardsley is arranging for a series of Friday evening dances during the late Autumn season. There will also be quite a gathering near White Plains, at the Knollwood Golf Club there.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman have been on quite a visit to Boston, and were at the Touraine. They will return to New York for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Linzee of Boston will be here during next week, and afterward will visit Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, at Meadowbrook. Other Bostonians who are coming over for the show are the De Forest Danielsons and Mr. E. D. Jordan.

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Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins will be here a greater part of the Winter, and will reside at the Astoria. Mrs. W. E. Carter and the Martin Maloneys are other Philadelphians who are to be in New York much of this Winter. Philadelphia has another Drexel débutante, this time Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and there will be the usual round of entertainments in her honor. She has been brought up at the Sacred Heart Convent in Paris. Miss Caroline Drayton will also be much of the Winter in Philadelphia, where her father, J. Coleman Drayton, has his family affiliations.

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Among the latest items from England is one to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck have returned to Highcliff Castle, near Christchurch, after a long stay at Braemer. Highcliff is the late Lady Waterford's beautiful place on the Solent, which now belongs to Major Stuart-Wortley, from whom it is hired by Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck.

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The departure of the Scots Guards for the Transvaal was most picturesque. Mrs. Arthur Paget gave a luncheon the day before, and she, Mr. Gerald Paget, and her daughter went to Southampton to bid Arthur Paget farewell. Mrs. Paget was resplendent in purple. Mrs. Cornwallis West was parting with her son, Mr. George West, and Lady Randolph Churchill was also in evidence. On Nov. 3 most of the American colony had recovered their spirits and were well represented at the splendid ball given by Miss Van Wart at Ditton Park.

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There was the usual number of house parties over Sunday in the country, several of them being the last in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. John Speyer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John Sloane at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett at Ridgeley Manor, and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, at Little Neck, L. I., all had guests over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane were in town. The ships came in with their passengers very much upset by stress of weather. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller are due to-day and the Duke of Manchester to-morrow. The latter is booked on the Oceanic.

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The story that there is even a probability of a match between Miss May Goelet and the Prince Henri d'Orleans is absurd. The Orleans family still maintain the royal prerogative of marrying only within their rank, and an American wife would not be a Princess, but only a morganatic spouse. The Prince Henri d'Orleans is very fond of the society of Americans, and he has been made much of in Paris by Mrs. "Plus" Moore and other women of that fashionable little set which includes also many French people. The Castellanes, who are mentioned in the same story, are not in that set at all. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has always liked Paris and the Continent more than England. Her sister, Mrs. Michael Herbert, is the wife of a rising member of the British Embassy, and at this time, when London is extremely dull, Paris has many more attractions.

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Mr. William C. Whitney is expected in his new home to-day. The house 871 Fifth Avenue is one of the most magnificent private mansions in this city. For two years it has been in the hands of the builders, artists, and decorators. Originally the Stuart mansion and the property of the widow of the great sugar merchant, it was a typical brownstone residence, with a long extension and picture gallery. To-day it is a veritable palace, and it contains possibly the largest private ballroom in the city. The house, as remodeled, was planned by the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, and is very different from the average residence of the New York millionaire. Its rooms are spacious, and the hallway, with its great stairway, is a splendid apartment. With Mr. Whitney are his daughter Miss Dorothy Whitney and his step-daughter Miss Randolph. Next Winter, when their term of mourning has expired, large entertainments will be given for them, as they will be both débutantes. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have also returned to their residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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The list of subscribers to the American hospital ship for service on the South African coast contains some prominent American names, but more of those who are not affiliated with this country by any ties of relationship. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin appear, and William K. Vanderbilt and August Belmont are down for handsome amounts; likewise Dr. Seward Webb, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. W. R. Grace and the Misses Grace, and James R. Keene. Mrs. Ronalds, who is the Treasurer, and her daughter, Mrs. Adair, have both subscribed liberally, as have also D. O. Mills and the Duchess of Marlborough. In Paris, the Singer family has given also a good amount. The subscription, however, is not meeting with much enthusiasm in this country, many having refused to subscribe on the ground of international interference.

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A statement which appeared yesterday in a newspaper which prides itself upon its accuracy, in answer to a correspondent, is of sufficient interest to merit mention. In reply to a query as to the religion of the Iselin family, it was stated that Mr. Oliver Iselin was a Roman Catholic, and that his father was also of the same faith. This is an error. The late Mrs. Adrian Iselin was a Roman Catholic, and her daughter and two of her sons are of the same persuasion. Mr. Oliver Iselin is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was married by a clergyman of that faith when he wedded, first Miss Garner and afterward, after her death, Miss Hope Goddard. Adrian Iselin, Sr., has given liberally to the Roman Catholic Church, but he has never been received into that communion. He is a Swiss Protestant.

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On the Barbarossa, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, there came, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Bigelow, Miss E. Van Bibber of Baltimore, Miss E. W. Donaldson of Baltimore, A. C. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Henderson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Perry, Mrs. Locke Richardson, and Frederick H. Jones. On the Oceanic, which is due to-morrow, there are said to be coming, among others, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Cassillis, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailsa; Anthony J. Drexel, James W. Paul, Jr., Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, Lady Hemming, Lord Pauncefote, English Ambassador to the United States; Lady Pauncefote, Audrey Pauncefote, the Misses Maud and Sibyl Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, the Dowager Lady Playfair, Lord Monk Breton, Alfre Arnold M. P., and Mrs. H. F. Dimmock and Miss Dimmock.

On the Lahn, which sails for Bremen to-day, there are booked, among others, Alexander Fischer, Mrs. F. J. Wiswell, Dr. Hatton, and Edmund Worth. The St. Paul, which sails for Southampton to-morrow, has booked, among others, Miss Day, Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. George, P. F. Kobbe, Mrs. Paul Bartlett, and the Hon. John N. Irwin, United States Minister to Portugal, and Mrs. Irwin.

Mrs. Gambrill Buys Newport Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 6.—One of the largest sales in real estate in recent years was consummated to-day when the heirs of Alfred Smith sold their property on Bellevue Avenue, known as the Keene estate, to Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New York. The estate takes in an entire block in the very heart of the cottage colony, and is about three acres in extent. Mrs. Gambrill will erect a handsome villa on the site.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Congdon—Washburne.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 6.—Carey Congdon, City Treasurer, and Miss Lillian Thomas Washburne, daughter of Mrs. Louise Engstfeld, formerly of Kentucky, were married this evening at 6 o'clock in the Second Congregational Church. The Rev. James W. Bixler officiated. Robert Congdon, brother of the groom, was the best man, and Miss Boss, cousin of the groom, was bridesmaid. The ushers were Richard P. Freeman, Jr.; Henry R. Bond, Jr.; Charles P. Kirkland, and Frank Allen of this city; J. A. K. Curtin of Boston, and Clarence G. Anderson of Bridgeport.

Two little girls, relatives of the groom, acted as flower girls. The church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, was thronged with people, friends of the young couple, who are exceedingly popular here.

After the ceremony at the church Mr. and Mrs. Congdon received their guests at the residence of the bride's mother, in Brooks Street. They later departed for New York for a short wedding tour, after which they will return and make their home with the groom's parents on Post Hill.

The gifts to the young couple were many and valuable. The Thames Club, of which the groom is President, sent them a punch set of cut glass. The groom's gift to the bride was a turquois ring, set with diamonds. It is one of the richest seen in the city.

The groom was formerly First Lieutenant in Company I, Third Connecticut Volunteers, and served with his regiment through the Spanish-American war. The bride is a leading soprano singer in the Second Congregational Church.

Blackwell—Seedorf.

Miss Ida A. Seedorf was married to Willis J. Blackwell at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Seedorf, 321 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. As the bride's family is in mourning, only relatives and intimate friends were invited. Miss Belle Hart was maid of honor, and Hiram Calkins was best man.

Eising—Spiegelberg.

Miss Rose E. Spiegelberg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Spiegelberg of 154 West Seventy-eighth Street, and Edwin B. Eising, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Eising of 6 East Sixty-sixth Street, were married at Sherry's last evening. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry Frank. The best man was Harry Eising.

JUROR HAS BECOME INSANE.

New Trial of Ingham and Newitt Claimed on This Ground.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Counsel in the case of ex-United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and his former assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, recently convicted of attempted bribery of a Secret Service officer in connection with the recent revenue stamp counterfeiting case, to-day asked permission from Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court, to file an additional reason why the defendants should receive a new trial.

The reason was that John Daly, Sr., of this city, one of the jury, is now an inmate of a Baltimore insane asylum, and prior to the trial had been treated for insanity. His form of mental aberration is hallucinations. The Court instructed counsel to file his affidavit, and fixed Monday for argument. The Government will contend that prior or subsequent evidence of insanity does not justify a new trial unless it be proved the juror was insane while acting in the trial of the case.

To Plan a Government Centennial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In accordance with an act to provide for an appropriate National celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, approved Feb. 28, 1899, the President to-day appointed the Governors of all the States as members of a committee from the country at large to act with committees to be appointed by the two houses of Congress and the committee appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia to "prepare plans for an appropriate National celebration in the year 1900 of the first session in the District and the establishment of the seat of government therein."

Tried to Kill His Wife and Himself.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Nov. 6.—Augustus Ludwig of Dedham shot his wife, Mary, a mill operative, here to-day, and then turned his revolver on himself. Mrs. Ludwig was seriously injured, but it is thought her injuries will not prove fatal. Ludwig's wounds are dangerous, and the physicians who examined him stated that he could not survive. Ludwig had been without work for some time. Mrs. Ludwig left her home two weeks ago and obtained employment in the Briggs Woolen Mill without the knowledge of her husband. At noon to-day he went to the mill and waited for her to come out for dinner, when he shot her and himself.

Puerto Rican Courts to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Formal effort was made to-day by Attorney Shannon to secure leave to bring the case of A. C. Fairer Hickey, involving the constitutionality of the new courts of Puerto Rico, to the Supreme Court. He asked for leave to file a petition for a writ of certiorari, but stated that the full record in the case had not arrived. The Chief Justice said the complete record would be necessary, and Solicitor General Richards intimated that the Government would make opposition to the filing of the papers. The motion was taken under advisement.

Mrs. Catherine W. Jarman's Bequests.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6.—The death of F. J. Jarman of this city yesterday caused the reversion to Yale University and United Church (Congregational) of the following bequests held under life tenure under the will of his mother, the late Catherine W. Jarman, who died in 1887: To Yale Theological Seminary, $5,000, the interest to be used for indigent students, and $1,000, to establish a scholarship for indigent students. To United Church, Mrs. Jarman's residence, at 29 College Street; $1,000 for a Sunday school building, and $1,000 for the maintenance of the Sunday school.

Indians Charged with Double Murder.

AUSTIN, Nev., Nov. 6.—An Indian who is accused of murdering the wife and infant son of B. Del Grosse, a section foreman of the Nevada Central Railroad, has been captured and brought here to await trial. The crime was committed on Thursday. Robbery is believed to have been the motive of the assassin, who strangled both of his victims, leaving a two months' old babe unharmed.

Answers to Correspondents.

SUBSCRIBER.—Form of indorsement for transferring a stock certificate lacks verification. It is officially stated that any form where no authority of power of attorney is required is not subject to the twenty-five-cent tax. All indorsements involving power of attorney are taxable.

CHARLES HUFNER—The referee gave Jeffries the decision on points. He fairly beat Sharkey, although he did not knock him out.

STARS TO FALL NEXT WEEK.

Prof. Rees Declares that It Will Be the Greatest Astronomical Display Since 1833.

Prof. J. K. Rees told about falling stars and the meteoric display expected next week in an illustrated lecture last night before the New York Academy of Sciences, at 12 West Thirty-first Street.

The stereopticon illustrations were made from drawings of famous astronomers, which were based upon observations made from time to time since 1826.

"It is calculated," said Prof. Rees, "that the meteoric exhibition next week will be the greatest since 1833, and will far outshine that of 1866. About every thirty-three years the same astronomical phenomena are observable, and it will be strange if New Yorkers do not have the spectacle vouchsafed to them some night next week.

"It may be, however, that here the meteors will fall in the daytime, and, in that event, there will be little to be seen. The German astronomers have sent an expedition to India especially to observe the forthcoming display, showing that they calculate that Europe and the United States will this year be deprived of a nocturnal fall of stars.

"Still," said the lecturer, in a consolatory way, "if the fall occurs here in the daytime, we will see a fairly good exhibition next year."

He went on to demonstrate that in about every thirty-three and a quarter years the earth in its revolutions around the sun ran into swarms of meteors. These are particles of comets that have disintegrated by repeated explosions. In 1833 and in 1866 some of the meteors, or "falling stars," were as bright as the full moon, and if the conditions next week are favorable, equally brilliant heavenly displays may be visible.

The observer, the professor suggested, should look up in the northeast about midnight Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Should the heavens furnish no unusual spectacle then, about 1 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 16 ought to repay their vigils. Vari-colored meteors are promised to shoot through space and an aerial panorama such as may not be visible for at least another thirty-three years is confidently expected.

In Boston, in 1833, 240,000 falling stars were computed to have been visible in the eight hours' duration of the phenomenon. About the same number were seen in the same time in Europe in 1866. Sometimes the dropping stars explode, ricochetting in eccentric lines and making a fiery prism of the heavens. These meteors travel at the rate of from twenty-six to forty-four miles a second, and each is visible only for a second or two, and often for only a fraction of a second. When they get within the earth's atmosphere, the heat becomes so great that they are consumed, or, as it were, evaporated. No falling star in these showers, declared the professor, had ever reached the earth's surface.

Dr. Elkin, Professor of Astronomy at Yale, has made elaborate preparations to photograph the expected phenomena. At Harvard, too, and at most of the other universities extensive preparations have been made. The Federal Government has placed the astronomical apparatus at West Point at the service of Columbia University, and many photographers in New York have offered their cameras to the university's observers.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS TO SUE.

Courts to Decide on Their Claim for Higher Salaries.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn held a meeting in the Girls' High School, on Nostrand Avenue, yesterday afternoon and decided to bring suits against the city to compel the payment of the increase in their salaries provided for under the Ahearn law. The Board of Representatives of the Teachers' Association, which met last week and discussed the matter, recommended the bringing of the suits.

One suit will be to obtain a writ of mandamus directing that the pay rolls be made out according to the provisions of the Ahearn law. Other suits will be brought to determine the validity of the Ahearn law and the scope of the measure. Edward M. Shepard and Ira Leo Bamberger will be retained as counsel to prosecute the suits. The proceedings, it is expected, will be begun in about two weeks. The teachers agreed to contribute 1 per cent. a month of their salaries to defray the expense of the suits.

Obituary Notes.

DENNIS F. CALLAHAN of Marlboro, Mass., died

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
Branch Offices: 1502 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 187 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 187 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 116 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 201 Brooklyn.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
27 William St., New York. 108 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Exchange Court Building,
52 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8TH, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
$2,000 Long Island City 6 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1935.
$3,500 Long Island R. R. 2d 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$5,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. West Side Bank.
$2,000 Passaic Water Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
4 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd.
36 shs. St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. 1st. Pfd.
(By order of trustees.)
50 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Common.
52 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Common.
$2,000 St. Nicholas Club Bds., formerly 5 p. c. now income.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
274 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
50 shs. Trow Directory & Book Binding Co.
$1,000 West Haverstraw Water Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
40 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
22 shs. Consol. Gas & Elec. Co. of Batavia, N. Y. (typd.)
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
4 shs. National Park Bank.
15 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$20,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Deb. Bds., 1926.
20 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
4 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
8 shs. Asso. Manuf. Mutual Fire Ins. Corpn.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
25 shs. Colonial Assurance Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
14 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Central Fire Works Prefd.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
60 shs. Depew & Lancaster Water Works.
19 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co.
500 shs. Gould Equipment Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Gen'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1940.
$150 do. Gen'l Mtg. Bond Scrip.
230 shs. Chic. & Grand Trunk R'way Co.
375 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st G p. c. Bds.
196 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$5,000 City of Houston 30 years 6 p. c. Compromise Bds.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL SLOAN, WILLIAM K. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN, FRANK JAY GOULD.

BUY RUBBER COMMON.
Reliable facts, showing where the Co. is making 60 p. c. on the common stock, also when dividend starts, sent gratis. Truthfinder, Times Up Town.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of THE PERUVIAN OCHRE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from November 3, 1899, to November 15, 1899.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Secretary.
Dated New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, Nov. 6, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Cotton Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at the Refinery, near Guttenberg, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 16th, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., December 8th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK OFFICE OF
The American Cotton Oil Co.,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City, Nov. 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Common Stock, for the year ending August 31st, 1899, both dividends payable on December 1st, 1899, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 16th, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., December 8th, 1899.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held Oct. 20, 1899, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on December 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business November 11, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close November 11th at 3 P. M. and be reopened at 10 A. M. December 2, 1899.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until November 11th.
R. L. EDWARDS, Prest.

BOSTON BANK PRESIDENT OUT.

Charles H. Cole of the Globe National Retires from Office.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Charles H. Cole, President of the Globe National Bank, has retired from that institution and Horace H. Stevens will act as President until a new one can be elected.

Numerous rumors have been in circulation concerning the result of Mr. Cole's retirement. Those in authority at the bank say that Mr. Cole's resignation is the result of a difference of opinion as to the management of the affairs of the bank; that the question as to the business methods has been straightened out to the satisfaction of the Bank Examiners, Directors, and leading depositors, and that there is no occasion for connecting the differences of opinion as to the bank with the affairs of the United States Oil Company or any other companies with which the oil company is identified. It is stated that the bank has been critically inspected by Bank Examiners, who are entirely satisfied with its condition.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.
beg to announce that their Uptown Office, 2 Astor Court (Waldorf-Astoria), will be open
TO-DAY (ELECTION DAY),
for quotations from Foreign Markets.
Telephone 224—38th.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1908	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2837	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3610
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1745	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3309	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2885	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2223	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1934	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2263	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 24, 1899.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.
beg to announce that their Uptown Office, 2 Astor Court (Waldorf-Astoria), will be open
TO-DAY (ELECTION DAY),
for quotations from Foreign Markets.
Telephone 224—38th.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and that the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 6	617,066
To date this year	144,200,216
Corresponding date last year	90,813,329

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 6	$2,059,500
To date this year	$751,545,470
Corresponding date last year	$96,206,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Federal Steel	½
Am. S. & R.	¾	Illinois Central	¾
Am. S. & R. pf	¾	Int. Paper	½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tobacco	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	1st pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Norf. Southern	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chic., I. & L.	½	P., & W. pf., t. r.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	⅞	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅝
Col. & So. 1st pf	½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	U. S. Leather	4
Ev. & T. H.	½	Wabash pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Spirits	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Pullman Car	1½
Am. Tin P. pf	1	Reading	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	¾	Republic Steel	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Consol. Gas	¾	St. J. & G. I.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
Federal Steel pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Hocking Valley	2	St. P. & Om.	1½
Int. Silver	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1	Texas & Pacific	½
K. C., P. & G.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Flour M.	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Mo., K. & Texas	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Nat. Steel	⅝	Wagner P. Car	2
N. Y. Air Brake	½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Pacific Coast	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf	⅞

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Feo. & East. inc.	4½
		Ilch. & Dan. con.	2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1
C. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2¾
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Efforts on the Stock Exchange yesterday to use Saturday's bank statement as a demoralizing influence accomplished little. Quotations did at the outset of the day yield somewhat, but it was not long before very clear evidence showed that owners of securities were in nowise nervous. Nothing like liquidation appeared anywhere. And before the day was over most of the early recessions disappeared, and in almost the entire list some notable advances showed.

Bankers persist in declaring that legitimate business is not to be hampered by money market disturbance, and from practically every authoritative source comes the assurance that Wall Street will find funds in abundance and at easy rates the moment a substantial return flow of money starts this way from the West. Money on time has been available right along at the maximum legal rate and under, and rumors current in banking circles suggest that New York banks have been able to put out time funds at from 5 to 6 per cent. in volume vastly larger than a year ago could be placed at from 3 to 4½ per cent. This, while indicating good times for the banks, suggests quite as clearly that the business community in its activity is conservatively safeguarding itself.

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To-day's elections may have much bearing upon Wall Street sentiment. If the party of the National Administration is successful to the extent that its friends have been forecasting there is likely to be security market buoyancy, while if the opposition triumphs in doubtful States depression will be likely to result temporarily. Yet to a much less degree than ordinarily have election elements been figuring in Wall Street undertakings. What the average business man pays much more attention to is the testimony which comes every day from every part of the country of commerce and industry making record-breaking progress. Yet results of to-day's voting are capable of exerting substantial market influence.

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Few stocks, either in the railway or industrial list, are so situated as to be directly affected by the election's course. The one having most involved is Pacific Mail. Senator Hanna in his Ohio campaign speeches has declared with much emphasis that the Shipping Subsidy bill is bound to be passed by Congress this Winter; and this statement counts for more in Wall Street than do semi-official protestations that Pacific Mail Directors will not advance dividends. The fact that Stock Exchange brokers having close Washington connections have recently been the largest buyers of Pacific Mail is not unnoticed by wideawake observers, and thus arises a not unnatural suspicion that insiders, accumulating stock, are trying to proceed without having too much outside company. Certain it is that Washington buying of Pacific Mail at this time is more suggestive than would be such activity in most other stocks.

RATIONAL VIEWS PREVAIL.

Discussing the general financial condition and the after effects of Saturday's bank statement, President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank says:

"There is nothing in the money situation that should in the least call for any alarm or apprehension. The whole matter may be summed up by saying that money has gone from this centre and is profitably employed.

"If we were shipping gold out of the country that would be another thing. But as it is the money is all in the country and is circulating among the people to their advantage.

"In regard to the bank statement, I can only say, with others, that it contained nothing to warrant any fear. Indeed, I think its nature was very generally expected in banking circles. It is a good sign that New York business interests took it so rationally—for it signifies that those interests appreciate full well that the greater the demand there is for money in business the more prosperous is the country.

"As for the outlook for the future, that is rather a difficult matter to predict. I think, however, we may have firm rates until after Jan. 1, after which there will be an easing up in the market."

EXPANSION AND BANKING.

From time to time the report has come from Washington that in his forthcoming annual report the Controller of the Currency will strongly recommend legislation to provide in some form for international banking. Discussing this rumor and the need for extending and facilitating the use of credit instruments, drafts, &c., and for securing discounts, Vice President James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank says:

"It is not quite apparent from the reports what the Controller actually wants or will recommend, but what I think he most aims after is permission for American or National banks to be situated in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. We have these dependencies and we certainly should have some way of doing business directly with them. As it is, we have to take all the bills that we draw and sell them to bankers, who generally forward them to English bankers in these various places—for English banks are to be found in practically every country in the world.

"I recently had a talk with a financier who had just returned from Manila and Hongkong, and he took occasion to tell me of the excellent and profitable business which the English banks in those places are doing. Yet we have no American banks in either place, and as a consequence we are losing much trade that we might otherwise hold.

"I am an expansionist because I believe it will be a good thing for the country, commercially and financially. In my opinion we ought to hold our newly acquired possessions. Particularly in the East it will mean much to us, for there we can develop an enormous trade. I look forward to the Eastern situation as of vast consequence. With new steamers plying from our Pacific Coast we cannot fail to gain an immense trade advantage. With the influence of the United States the Filipinos will rapidly grow to full civilization and will need what all civilized people need in the way of clothing, manufactured goods, and the like.

"But it is not alone in these new dependencies that we would gain were our banking facilities better. In China and Japan, indeed, in every country, our trade would expand wonderfully. All we need is the opportunity. Our manufacturers are second to none in the world, and our manufactured products find a ready and a continuing sale wherever they are sent. But in many instances now we are afraid to ship as much as we otherwise would because we have no American banks with which to carry on our business.

"I can see the practical side of the matter from my own experience in a manufacturing concern in which I am interested and which is developing its foreign trade. We are getting reports from the foreign countries in the East which show that our business is growing better and better. Yet I know that were these American banks in those countries that business would even now be much greater than it is.

"It should be borne in mind that our international business is constantly developing and increasing, and that the balance of trade is more and more coming to be in our favor. Would it be other than natural, then, if our banking facilities should be made to conform to this growing and changing condition of things?

"If the Controller's recommendations are as I think they will be, they will be found to be eminently proper. Certainly we need greater international banking facilities—and sooner or later we will have them."

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.

From every quarter of the South and Middle South there came yesterday to Wall Street remarkable evidences of prosperity in the form of reports of railway companies showing increased earnings, and of industrial concerns with whom orders have been placed far ahead.

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One of the striking railroad reports was that of the Louisville and Nashville, which showed earnings for the month of October of $2,483,000, an increase of $380,000 over the corresponding period last year. From July 1 to Oct. 31 the earnings have been $9,266,000, a gain in the four months of $1,528,000, as compared with last year.

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Another road whose report made interesting reading was the Southern, which shows earnings of $2,928,000 for October, an increase of $385,000. Since July 1 the road, as shown by its statement, has earned $10,307,000, as against $9,221,000 in 1898, an increase of $1,086,000.

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Norfolk and Western was another of the roads whose earnings showed gratifying increases. The figures for the month were $1,162,000, and for four months $4,581,000, a gain in the former case of $151,000 and in the latter of $741,000.

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The figures for the Chesapeake and Ohio, which were also published yesterday, continue the good story, showing, as they do, gains of $70,000 in the October earnings and of $309,000 in the earnings for four months. The October earnings, it is well worth noticing, were the largest for that month in the history of the road, and are said to be very largely due to increased business along the line of the road, while new economies in management have also contributed to the good showing.

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In the industrial properties, among the notable statements was one respecting Tennessee Coal and Iron, net earnings of which for the past month are said to be $250,000, leaving a surplus, after deducting fixed charges, of approximately $200,000.

BUSY SOFT COAL ROADS.

Discussing the bituminous coal situation, F. J. Lisman says it was never better and that the outlook for the future is most hopeful.

"In Ohio," said Mr. Lisman, "with the situation in which I am familiar, the soft coal business has never been better, not only on account of the increased demand, but also because of the doing away with the former cut-throat competition.

"Naturally, this has very materially helped the soft coal roads, as witness the report of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which was to-day made public. For the month of September the gross earnings totaled $233,000 and the net $76,000, while in the three months of July, August, and September the gross earnings were $690,000 and the net $222,000. This means, after the payment of fixed charges and interest on the first preferred stock, a surplus of $74,800 applicable to second preferred stock.

"Clearly, that indicates in what an excellent condition the soft coal roads are. In fact, recently they have put up the rates 15 cents per ton, which in the case of Wheeling and Lake Erie would mean increased yearly earnings of $200,000, and in the case of Hocking Valley $500,000.

"The great element of strength of the iron and soft coal roads, however, now is that they get return loads, bringing the iron South. It is a fact, too, that in the case of Wheeling and Lake Erie its general freight business has increased much more than its coal business, splendid though that has been, while the freight rates are on the increase. This shows the excellence of general business. The soft coal districts and the soft coal roads alike have a great future before them."

NAVAL STORES COMBINE.

The proposed combine of the naval stores interests of the country, under the style of the American Naval Stores Company, and with a capitalization of about $15,000,000, is being syndicated by the Central Trust Company. It is said the combine, one of whose objects will be to buy outright the leading naval stores firms of the country, will be completed in a few weeks.

It is understood New York will be the headquarters of the company.

COTTON OIL'S DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared upon the preferred stock and a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock. It is said the earnings of the company are most satisfactory.

Up-Town Office Open.

The up-town office of A. A. Housman & Co., Stock Exchange brokers, at 2 Astor Court, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, will be open to-day to receive London quotations.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Denial by officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the report that the latter has absorbed the new Japanese Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Line.

Official announcement that the Chicago Union Traction Company will increase the number of its Directors from seven to eleven.

It is understood in Altoona that the Pennsylvania Railroad will build a line into the Beech Creek combine territory to 30,000 acres of coal lands it has just purchased.

Chesapeake and Ohio's gross earnings last month largest of any October in the history of the road.

Increase in the amount of dividend to be paid on American Cotton Oil common stock from 3 to 4 per cent.

Last week coal and freight traffic over the Reading banner week in that road's history.

Hardening of discounts in the London market in anticipation of the issue of Government Treasury bills.

WAR TAX ON CALL LOANS.

After sixteen months of indemnity from the payment of the war tax on call loans, the banks and brokerage houses making them are to be called upon this week to pay up Charles H. Treat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, said yesterday that every bank in his district would be notified by to-morrow morning to make the deferred stamp payments on every call loan above $1,500.

The war revenue law, which went into effect July 1, 1898, provides for a tax of 25 cents on every call loan of $1,500 and an additional 25 cents on every additional $500 or fraction thereof. The aggregate amount due to the Government from this source in Wall Street is enormous, but Collector Treat is doubtful of the Government's ability to collect it. Until now no positive effort has been made to compel payment of the tax.

"My orders now, though," said the Collector yesterday, "are peremptory. They were received by me Oct. 30, and since then I have been preparing the preliminaries. My notices to the banks are all ready to be sent out, and they will reach the interested parties by Wednesday morning."

"Will you make the demand for the tax upon the banks?" the Collector was asked.

"Certainly," he replied, "as they are the only ones from whom in the circumstances we can expect to procure results. They made the loans and I shall make demand for payment from them. Of course, they will contend that the borrower, and not the lender, should pay the tax. Then I shall require them to furnish me from their books the names of the borrowers. Every bank below Fourteenth Street will receive the necessary notices."

"Do you anticipate a ready acquiescence on the part of the banks?"

"Well, no. This matter has been under discussion so long, and the banks have contended so strenuously and so persistently that the tax was not legal that it is probable they will take the matter to the judicial department of the Government. That is what I have hoped would be done long before this. I have contended all along that the tax was not legal and that the statute did not contemplate the payment of a higher tax upon a call loan secured by valuable collateral than upon a promissory note. A loan for a day ought not to pay a higher tax than a promise to pay in one, two, or six months. But the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax is legal and that it must be levied.

"I presume that if the Attorney General should give it as his opinion that the tax is legal, the banks would take the matter to the Supreme Court. In the interim, borrowers could evade the law by accepting any number of loans under the taxable amount. Thus a man might borrow $100,000 in sums under $1,500.

Collector Treat said he had had a great deal of correspondence with his department at Washington, and with local bankers. The Clearing House took the matter up and consulted eminent lawyers. The legal opinions obtained by the Clearing House were to the effect that the call loan tax was contrary to the spirit of the statute. For that reason no action was taken by the associated banks in reference to a judicial determination of the question. Now, however, something will have to be done.

It was said yesterday in Wall Street that the Attorney General had been appealed to, and probably the Internal Revenue Collector would be instructed to postpone proceedings until his opinion had been rendered. Indeed, it was reported late in the afternoon that such instructions had been sent out from Washington, but at the time he closed his office yesterday, Collector Treat had received no such order.

The following letter was sent yesterday to Collector Treat by Henry Clews:

"The interpretation which has been recently put upon a section of the internal revenue law of 1898, imposing a heavy tax upon call loans is, beyond doubt, a menace to the business interests of the country. A levy such as the one proposed would be essentially a prohibitive one. The present system enables the banks to profitably employ funds that must of necessity be kept within reach as against depositors' drafts. In the aggregate a very large sum of money is thus employed, and provides an elasticity to financial operations that is absolutely indispensable.

"The tax referred to, no matter whether to be paid by the borrower or lender, must curtail call loan transactions to the last degree. The resultant diminution in profits to the banks would be considerable, but the virtual locking up of these funds, (which must be kept accessible at all times, and therefore cannot be loaned for long stated periods,) would cause a money stringency beyond any experience in our history, with the accompanying crash in values and widely distributed losses that would disturb every branch of trade.

"The Government is a silent partner in every business in the land, and should therefore not put obstacles in the way of a free conduct of any business, for the more active commerce is the larger will be the revenue returns. Especially does this apply to the purchase and sale of securities in our financial centres, where activity produces a large percentage of the present collectible sum. The proposition would impose a tax upon sums loaned against collateral which has already paid tribute upon its sale.

"A contraction in loanable funds must invariably operate as a check upon purchases and sales, and consequently reduce very materially the present large returns to the Governmental finances from that source. I earnestly advise and urge against the adoption of such a construction of the revenue regulations. It must appear unjust and discriminating in its nature, upon fair and impartial consideration."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@12 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¾@6¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $115,140,862; balance, $5,026,624; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $8,693.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 7-16@4½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull but firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—American securities opened lower on weak advices from New York, and prices remained down with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. The closing tone was dull.

Consols for money, 103⅜; for the account, 103⅞; Canadian Pacific, 97½; Erie, 13⅝ first preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 118¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul common, 129⅝; New York Central, 141¾; Pennsylvania, 68¼; Reading, 11; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 23⅜; Louisville, 58⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 7-16@4½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½.

Spanish fours, 63¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £48,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.30; Madrid, 25.45; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 6.60.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅝d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day commenced weak. Internationals were firm. The early fears of an advance in the Bank of France rate were dissipated later. London purchasing lifted up the price of Kafirs, while the offerings of internationals were numerous. Rio Tintos were in strong demand owing to the sharp advance in copper. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish fours, 64.65.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices were dull on London advices. International securities were easier, except in the case of Spanish fours. Canadian Pacifics declined. Americans were fairly maintained. Transvaal railroads were harder. Locals declined considerably owing to large realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—Prices opened steady on the Boerse to-day. Later, owing to heavy selling orders, locals weakened, especially mine shares. Foreigners and Americans were fairly steady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Neither traders nor the public showed any disposition to deal actively in the market for outside securities yesterday, so the total of the day's transactions was small. Prices, too, were somewhat irregular, though the net changes resulting from the light and rather narrow trading were in very few cases of any great importance.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER common, on transactions that amounted to about 2,000 shares, recovered part of the loss which it suffered at the close of last week. It opened at 36, sold up to 37, and closed at 36¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. In the preferred stock trading was restricted to a few hundred shares, and the net change resulting from these sales was a loss of one-quarter of 1 point.

BAY STATE GAS, which last week attracted so much attention, and which then furnished the larger portion of the business transacted on the curb, was not active yesterday, and there was little change in the price of the stock. It sold to the extent of about 2,000 shares at 1⅞ and 2, and closed at 1⅞ bid, against 2 bid at the close on Saturday. No further reports in regard to the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company were heard yesterday, and no news was had to show how far the real condition of the company's affairs furnished foundation for the rumors current last week. That they were not entirely without foundation seems to be the more or less general opinion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred suffered a further fractional net loss on the appearance in the market of more stock than has been offered for some time. The report of the proposed formation of a new opposition company has caused some holders of Royal Baking Powder preferred to offer their stock for sale, in the fear that the new company may prove a somewh

showed the most strength, advancing to 30, with the closing a fraction under that. Copper Range sold at 40¾. Baltic was up to 25¼, Montana sold at 322, and Bingham went to 15⅝. Santa Ysabel was a shade stronger, being helped by the official denial of current reports regarding the present condition of the property and its finances. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¾	7			
Allouez	3¾	4	Old Colony	6½	7¼
Arcadian	37½	...	Old Domin	30	...
Arnold	8½	9	Osceola	84½	86
Ash Bed	...	1	Parrot	45⅛	45⅝
Atlantic	27	28	Pioneer	2⅝	3
Baltic	25	25¼	Quincy	155	160
B. & Cr. C.	35	40	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bost. & M.	...	322	Santa Fé	8½	9
Butte & B.	67	70	Santa Ysabel	8¾	10
Cal. & Hec.	765	775	Shoe	35	36
Centennial	25¼	26	Tamarack	215	217
Franklin	17½	18	Utah Cons.	37⅜	38½
Humboldt	1½	...	Washington	1½	2
Isle Royale	...	...	Winona	8¾	9
Mohawk	21	22	Wolverine	42½	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	245	Fitchburg pf.	120
Bost. & Me.	205	N. Y. & N.	...
Bost. & Pr.	...	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Elev.	106½	E. 6s	111½
Bost. G. 5s	...	N. Y. & N.	
Cent. Mass.	15	E. 7s	116
		West End	92

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Big Deal in Vacant Property Pending —Dealings at Auction.

Yesterday's business at private contract was what might have been expected of a day between Sunday and election day. Reports were current of the sale of a large piece of vacant property on the west side, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, but inquiry from the owners' representatives revealed only pending negotiations, which, however, are in a fair way to have a successful termination.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Edwin A. Young a three-story house, store, and dwelling on a plot 50 by 137, on the west side of White Plains Avenue, 300 feet south of Juliana Street.

William E. Diller has sold to Lee Kohn the five-story dwelling 127 West Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

David Cohen reports that he has sold to Max Dorf a corner at East Broadway and Market Street.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

943 to 947 Kelly Street, 75 by 115 by 86 by 72.4, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to George B. Brown.....$33,465

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

447 West Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Burden, as trustee.....

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

32 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Freedberg... 20,100

By John T. Boyd.

2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank..... 24,000

2,106 Amsterdam Avenue, similar to and adjoining the foregoing, to H. S. Greenburgh 29,100

By Charles A. Berrian.

471 West Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles L. Jones, as executor.....14,675

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 190 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two four-story brick flats, 30 by 103; Joseph Sherwood, owner; Edwin S. Coy of 49 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 575 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 50; C. L. Smith, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 575 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two-story brick stable, 75 by 50; C. L. Smith, owner; C. F. Rose, architect; cost, $3,800.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 87.4; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $80,000.

Riverdale Lane, north side, 700 feet west of South Broadway, for a one-story frame tenement, 16 by 12; E. K. Butler, owner; W. F. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

No. 35 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 86.6; Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,404 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; estate of William Austin, premises, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, northwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; N. Benzinger, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 693 Jackson Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement; Mrs. Gelbude, owner; J. J. Hanlon of 127 Hall Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 599 Mott Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; M. D. Risse, premises, owner; Jacob Knab of 2,262 First Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Unionport Road, southwest corner of Guerlin Place, to two three-story brick asylum buildings; New York Catholic Protectory, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $800.

Seventh Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, to a two-story frame dwelling; A. Poirer, premises, owner; L. Poirer, architect; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 6.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; David W. Barton to Nelly Nelson 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 35x 75; John McSweeney to Patrick Doelger.. 100

BROOK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 50 x100; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to James A. S. Gregg ..... Exch.

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Ryer Av, 25.1x102.5x21x89.5; Thomas Morgan to Catherine Kurstens 1

CAPHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 195, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Max Lehman and others to Albert F. Gescheidt, quit claim 100

CLINTON PLACE, 127 n s, 152.7 ft e of 6th Av, 20.11x93.11; John W. Hazlett to Caroline F. Porter 1

COLLEGE AV NORTH, corner of 142d St, 25x89.7x28.1x76.11; Harry Overington and others, executors, to William L. Hall... 11,100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, e s, 102.1 ft s of 175th St, 51.8x80.5x57.5—; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Philip Schroeder 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 308.4 ft s of 145th St, 16.8x100; Edgecombe Av, w s, 341.8 ft s of 145th St, 16.8x100; Max Marx to Henry Nobell 3,725

ELIZABETH ST, 15 and 17, w s, 50x94; Abraham Boehm to Charles Remsen 1

HENRY ST, s s, 322 25x95.1x25x85; Sarah Alexander to Frances L. Harlem 100

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Greenwich St, 99.11x99.10x99.8x100.3; Theodore C Wallace to Charles W. Ogden 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,014, 17x80; Mary L. Shear to John D. Quackenbos ½ part... 7,425

LEXINGTON AV, 1,014, 17x80; Alfred T. Ackert to Mary L. Shear 1,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 97th St, 25.11x76; Clarence J. Hartley to Carrie Bendheim 2,000

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, map of estate of Mary P. Chrystie, near Morris Heights; Benjamin W. Schwab to Gustav H. Schwab 1

MADISON ST, 174 and 176, 50x100; Eva Gitskey to Gustav Reno, ½ part... 4,600

MARMION AV, w s, 269.3 ft n of Tremont Av, 53.6x100; James F. Meehan and another to Timothy F. Sullivan... 1

MOTT ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Caroline M. Wade and another to David Kidansky and another 1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 138 ft s of 2d St, 25x 100; Isabella Haradon to Therese Busse 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 164, 25x100; Henry Wehnes to Frederick Wehnes, ½ part..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 121.9 ft s of Anthony Av, 25x120; Florence Allen to Augustus H. Allen and wife 600

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine Av, 25x102.2, (correction of deed;) Charles W. Smith to Annie M. Reid..... 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine Av, 25x102.2, (correction of deed;) Richard Anders to Annie M. Reid 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine Av, 25x102.2, (correction of deed;) Annie M. Reid to Jeremiah Ryan 1

UNION AV, e s, 136.4 ft s of 168th St, 19x 100; Thomas Farley to Victor Gerhards.. 800

WALES AV, n w corner of Dater St, 118.6x200 to Concord Av; Clarence J. Hartley to F. W. Wendell 100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 96th St, 26.4x96.9x irregular; Alice L. Christie to Joseph H. Kernochan 1

WILLIAM ST, 263, n s, 30x64.6; Samuel E. Jacobs and others to Ann Brown..... 1

WILLIAM ST, 263, n s, 30x64.6, ½ part; Ludlow St. 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x87.10, 1-5 part; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, to Samuel E. Jacobs and another 1

WILLIAM ST, 263, n s, 30x64.6; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, to Ann Brown 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 50x 106; David Daly to Annie Cordier..... 6,500

1ST AV, w s, 76.7 ft s of 82d St, 25.7x67; Peter Doelger and wife to Charles Tschanett and wife..... 20,000

3D AV, e s, 56.6 ft n of Franklin Av, 25.6x 78x irregular; Charles W. Culver, referee, to William Rankin 1

4TH ST, s s, Plot 55, map of Unionport, 100x108; James H. Thompson to Jane H. Thompson, Jr., and another..... 5,550

8TH ST, 385, n s, 20x93.11; Samuel Koch and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Gift

11TH ST, 46 West, 21.8x94.10; Frank A. Otis to Caroline O'C. Brower..... 1

43D ST, 552 West, 25x100.5; John McKelvey to George Krumwiede 24,000

62D ST, n s, 134 ft e of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Charlotte C. Fraim and others to Dennis O'Connell 23,000

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; William T. Perry to Frederick P. Rose and another. 1

64TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; John C. Brown to John Addison 1

70TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Edward H. Reynolds, executor, to Ella F. Browner..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25 x100.8; James C. Parrish to John R. Abney 41,650

87TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 15x100; Mary E. Murray to John Laimbeer, Jr..... 100

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Lydia A. Prentice to Jasper C. Salter 18,000

96TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 44.4x 103.4x66.6x100.11; Catalina Myers and another, individually and as executors, and Edmonia T. Mason to Rebecca Cohn and another..... 1,000

102D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28x 50.11; Caroline J. Hartley to Francis W. Wendell 26,000

134TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100, ½ part; Thomas J. Britton, Jr., to Sarah A. Goeller 1

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Ferdinand Forsch 30,000

143D ST, n s, 337.5 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9 x100; Robert H. Smith to Agnes Smith, ½ part 1

170TH ST, n s, 126.5 ft s e of Railroad Av, 23.8x104; Elizabeth F. Andrews to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.... 4,150

174TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 18.9x 100; Lambert Suydam to Edward W. and Jennie A. B. Stitt..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONGER, Clarence R., to Samuel Fine & Co.; East Broadway, 70, 3 years..... $2,250

CORN, Henry, to James H. Caan; 1,991 Lexington Av, 5 years..... $800

SALTER, Jasper C., to Lydia A. Stillwell; 920 St, 60 West, 5 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to American Mortgage Company; 64th St, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 11,000

ADDISON, John, to American Mortgage Company; 64th St, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BARTON, Henrietta P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 West 104th St, 5 years..... 11,000

BUSSE, Therese, to Isabella Haradon; Pleasant Av, e s, 138 ft s of 2d St, 3 years 400

CARROLL, Mary E., and another to Anna R. Fairchild; 63d St, n s, 236 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5, 3 years..... 5,500

CLARKE, Mabel, to Isaac S. Isaacs; 43d St, 137 West, 1 year..... 1,000

COHN, Rebecca, and Morris Weinstein, to Catalina Myers and another, trustees; 96th St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years. 23,000

CORBITT, George, to Leah S. King; 94th St, s s, 230 ft e of Park Av, 5 years.. 12,000

CORDLER, Annie, to William D. Manning; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 1 year..... 16,000

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to Mary Dodd, trustee; 51 Bradhurst Av, ½ year..... 1,000

DEUTSCHER PRESS CLUB ZU NEW YORK, to the Bowery Savings Bank; City Hall Place, 21, 5 years..... 13,000

FRIEDLAND, George, and Harris Witkin to Emilie J. Murray; Chrystie St, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, leasehold, Instalments 1,000

FRIEDRICH, Ludwig, to Sarah M. Miller; 160th St, s s, 142 ft e of Courtlandt Av, (widened,) 3 years..... 2,100

GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, widow, to Irving Savings Institution; 59th St, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 9,000

GRAHAM, William Van Wyck, to Gertrude E. Shannon; 95th St, s s, 81.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 27,000

GRAHAM, William Van Wyck, to Sarah J. Flanagan; 95th St, s s, 65.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 25,000

GRAHAM, William Van Wyck, to Nathaniel Wise; 95th St, s s, 65.9 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Nathaniel Wise; 95th St, n s, 81.9 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GREGG, James A. S., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; Brook Av, e s, 75 s of 150th St, 2 years..... 1,000

GREGG, James A. S., to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; Brook Av, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, proposed, 2 years..... 1,000

GROTH, George H., to John H. Oeters and another; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

HALL, William L., to James F. Hunt; College Av, n corner of 142d St, 25x 85.1 to Morris Av, 3 years..... 8,000

HANNA, Elizabeth P. and William C., Jr., to Edward S. Clark; Sedgwick Av, lot 5, map of King's Bridge, land of William O. Giles, 5 years..... 6,000

HARDY, Thomas, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 39th St, 3 years..... 26,000

HERRMANN, Henry, to Bella Durschang; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 152d St; also 165th St, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 1¼ years..... 1,200

HULL, Isabella E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 162 West 46th St, 1 year.. 8,000

KEOGH, Mary A., to Irving Savings Institution; 47th St, 429 West, 1 year..... 7,000

KEOGH, Mary A., to G. B. Latimer; 47th St, 429 West, 1 year..... 1,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Mott St, w s, 25 ft n of Hester St, 1 year..... 5,500

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Mott St, 117, ½ year..... 14,000

KOCH, Frank, to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; 970 Boston Av, 3 years..... 16,000

LANE, William, to Mary L. Higgins, guardian; 40th St, 225 and 227 East, 5 years, gold 32,000

LESLIE, Margaret J., to James Jardine; 152d St, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years..... 2,000

LEVISON, Elizabeth R., to Jere J. Campion, executor, &c.; 5 North Moore St, 5 years..... 9,000

LOEWENTHAL, Mollie and Jennie, to Isaac Feig; 106th St, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1½ years..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Anna M. E. Creveling; 385 East 8th St, 1 year 8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 385 East 8th St, 1 year..... 2,000

McGRANE, Christopher C., and another, to William V. Simpson; Inwood Av, e s, 550 ft s of Wolf Place, 5 years..... 2,000

McGRANE, Christopher C., and another, to William V. Simpson; Inwood Av, e s, 550 ft s of Wolf Place, 1 1-6 years..... 275

MENDES, Hannah and David, to Irving Grinnell and another, trustees, &c.; 148th St, 553 West, 2 years..... 10,000

MONKS, William C., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Wellesley St, n e corner Creston Av, 1 year..... 750

MURRAY, Patrick, to Margaretha Grafer; Tinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of 152d St, 1 year 1,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Leonard J. Busby; Houston St, n e s, 194.3 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 30,000

RIEDEL, Elizabetha, and others to Ellen L. Tuttle; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 5 years..... 8,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Samuel W. Millbank and others, trustees; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of Tower Place, 35.5x100x irregular, 3 years..... 8,000

SANFORD, Charles P., and Annie B., to Calvin W. Whitey; 141st St, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, ¼ year..... 500

SHARPE, William M., to Isabel Niles; 205th St, n s, 72.7 ft w of Perry Av, 1 year 250

STENDER, Henry, and others, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 179 William St, 3 years 10,000

STITT, Edward W. and another, to Lambert Suydam; 179th St, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 9,500

STONE, Thomas, and James Crawford to Augustus F. Holly, trustee; 318 West 134th St, installments..... 21,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c.; 140th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,500

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c.; 141st St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Trustees of the New York Society Library; 8th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 3 years 1

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; 140th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 16,500

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; 8th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 141st St, 3 years. 21,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Charles F. Ballard; 8th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 140th St, 3 years..... 21,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Charles F. Ballard; 140th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 21,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Charles F. Ballard; 140th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,500

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Sarah A. Sands; 8th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 3 years 1

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Philip J. Sands, trustee, &c.; 8th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 140th St, 3 years..... 21,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to Philip J. Sands, trustee, &c.; 8th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 141st St, 3 years..... 21,000

STROUSE, William W. and Carrie, to Harriet W. Brown; 308 East 34th St, 3 years 7,000

STROUSE, William W. and Carrie, to Harriet W. Brown; 304 East 34th St, 3 years 7,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to James F. Meehan and another; Marmion Av, w s, 269.3 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year..... 925

TSCHANETT, Charles, to German Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 76.7 ft s of 82d St, 1 year 14,000

WALDRON, Alfred, to James J. Coleman; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Sarah, to Frances L. Harlem $100

REINHARDT, Elizabeth, to Emma Kingsman, 1-5 part..... 3,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and others to John Gerhardt 1,750

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Richard K. Fox..... Nom.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Richard K. Fox..... Nom.

SHEPPARD, Mary, to Mary F. Moorhouse 1,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Russell Sage 105,000

SCHIFF, Max, to Rachel Schiff..... Nom.

KIDANSKY, David, and another, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 3,000

SCHIFF, Max, to Henrietta Goldstein.... 12,500

SCHATTMAN, Celia, et al., executors, &c., to Max Schiff..... Nom.

SCHATTMAN, Celia, et al., executors, &c., to Max Schiff..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Chester F. Reynolds against John Shea, owner and contractor..... $900

EAST BROADWAY, 243; Otto J. Krauss against Lewis J. Ladirskie, owner; William J. Devlin, contractor..... 75

EAST BROADWAY, 275; Beer & Hess against E. K. Brouwd, owner; William J. Devlin, contractor..... 91

EAST BROADWAY, 243; East River Iron Works against Louis J. Ladinsky, owner; John Devlin, contractor..... 35

FORREST AV, e s, 344 ft n of 165th St, 75x135; Monroe M. Golding against Joseph Marthaler, owner and contractor... 661

PIKE ST, 55 and 57, and 79 Monroe St; Charles A. Schneemann against Lottie Ratner, owner and contractor..... ....

RIVINGTON ST, 241 and 243; Maresca & Cerri against Pohlstein & Feinberg, owners and contractors..... 225

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Rector St, 21.6x58; John H. Goetschius against Emanuel Hellner and another, owners; Amun A. Bibbley & Brothers, contractors 4,500

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 233d St, 200 x100; Burton Brothers & Co. against Charles A. Tier, owner; W. L. Leighton, contractor..... 100

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104; Peter Handlbodie, Jr., against Anderson & Tastrick, owners and contractors..... 275

46TH ST, 108 West; Michael Bowler against William H. Duncan and Minnie Duncan, owners and contractors..... 60

61ST ST, 131 and 133 West; Gustav E. Zeuner against Michael McDermott, owner; William E. McFadden, contractor 15

92D ST, 134 East; John Woods against John Welcker, owner and contractor.... 2,700

92D ST, 134 East; Frank Dobson against John Welcker, owner and contractor.... 2,700

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 50x100; Heck, Wahlig & Co. against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor 1,392

135TH ST, n s, 144.3 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x75x50x85; Heck, Wahlig & Co. against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor 1,392

135TH ST, n s, near Southern Boulevard, —x—; Wehrt & Maeder against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor... 680

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 50 x100; Heck, Wahlig & Co. against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor..... 1,392

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 250x 85; John Wilson against Schreiner Brothers, owners; Storminger & Rosenbaum, contractors..... 800

233D ST, n e corner of Webster Av, ...x —x—; also 233d St, n w corner of Webster Av, —x—; George Howard against Charles A. Tier, owner; W. L. Leighton, contractor..... 447

233D ST, n w corner of Webster Av, 20x 75; the Builders' Supply Company against Charles A. Tier, owner; W. L. Leighton, 233D ST, n e corner of Webster Av, 85x 75; the Builders' Supply Company against Charles A. Tier, owner; W. L. Leighton, contractor..... 158

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 7th St, 61x93; Michael Hanlon, on Abraham Siegel and others to the Bouker Contracting Company..... 340

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 7th St, 61x93; Michael Hanlon, on Abraham Siegel and others to the Bouker Contracting Company..... 246

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 390; Department of Buildings against William L. Bruen, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CLINTON ST, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Mulberry St, e s, 125.2 ft n of Grand St, 73.3x 100x77.4x100; Mary E. Smith against Rienzi A. Secor and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Stikeman.

MADISON ST, s s, 225 ft w of Jackson St, 20.11x 93.2; Edward H. Raynolds against John O'Connell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hamlin.

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x 100.10; Mabel Slade against Frances K. Lippman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Strahlenerd.

MAIN ST, n e s, 72.8 ft s e of Grant St, runs s e 55x n e 112x n w 67.5 to Grant St x s w 25.5x irregular to Main St x 68.7 to beginning, Westchester; Minnie Marcuse against Joseph J. Rible and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

WEST END AV, w s, 68.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x 92.10; Edward A. Maher against Frank N. Gill and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. R. Halsey.

WOOSTER ST, 221; Charles E. Whitehead, executor &c., against Elise Hyams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn.

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100; Henry Dewhurst against Catharine Bigley, individually and executrix, and others, (amended partition;) attorney, E. R. Thompson.

28TH ST, n s, 56 ft w of 4th Av, 22x74.1; 35th St, n s, 332.1 ft e of 8th Av, 21.5x98.9; 2d Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Edward B. L. Carter and another against Galen A. Carter and others, (partition;) attorney, E. C. Ward.

50TH ST, n s, 546 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.5; Edward H. Landon against Hugh H. Hagan and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. S. Darcy.

53D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 29.6x100.9x21x 100.5; 53d St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Annie M. Dixon against Alois C. Muller and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Rogan.

58TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.5; 102.2; Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c., against Paul Buell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll.

95TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 2d Av, 48x100.8; Edmond R. Smith, executor, &c., against James Kilpatrick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

123D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 99.11; Bradley L. Eaton against Ernest Wetterer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Carrie E. Magee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

153D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; also, 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Fred C. Nesbit against Mary A. Cannon and others, two actions; (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.7⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour slow and easy. No. 3 Spring wheat, 64½@67c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 31½@32c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23@24c; No. 3 white, 25⅝@26½c; No. 3 white, 24@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52¼@53c; No. 2 barley, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28½; northwestern, $1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@ $5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.85@5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@5.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugar, cut loaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures exhibited many signs of inherent strength with the leading feature, broadening speculation. The tendency of prices was upward in the forenoon, but later in the day very heavy profit-taking served to check further improvement, and, at times, forced a partial reaction. The opening was steady with the active options 8@11 points higher, this being within a few points of top notch for the session.

Shorts, room bulls, the investment public, Southern interests, and the foreign clique were all identified as active buyers, with the former unremitting in their efforts throughout the rest of the day. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 1-16c up, at 7c; Savannah, 1-16c up, at 7c; Wilmington, 1-8c up, at 7¼c; Norfolk, 1-16c up, at 7¼c; Baltimore, 7 3-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.33	7.36	7.33	7.38@7.39
December	7.35	7.38	7.32	7.38@7.39
January	7.37	7.42	7.35	7.41@7.42
February	7.40	7.41	7.39	7.42@7.44
March	7.43	7.45	7.38	7.44@7.45
April	7.43	7.46	7.39	7.45@7.47
May	7.46	7.49	7.41	7.48@7.49
June	7.46	7.48	7.44	7.49@7.51
July	7.47	7.52	7.44	7.52@
August	7.47	7.49	7.41	7.48@7.49
September	7.07	7.09	7.07	7.09@7.12
October	6.97	7.00	6.96	6.99@7.00

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 24,000 bales; uplands, 4¼d; futures opened steady, partial 1 point advance; closed steady, partial 1 point higher. December-January, 4 63-64; January-February, 3.62s; February-March, 3.61½s; March-April, 3.61s; April-May, 3.61s; May-June, 3.60½s; June-July, 3.59½d; July-August, 3.59½s; August-September, 3.57½s. November, 4½d; November-December, 4s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths very dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73 6-16	73 13-16	73⅛	73¼
March	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛
May	77¼	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝
Corn—				
December				
May	38¼	38⅝	38¼	39 38½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅞	69	68¼	69
May	72⅞	73	72⅜	72¼
Corn—				
December	30⅜	31¼	30¾	31⅛
May	32 7-16	32 13-16	32⅜	32⅝
Oats—				
December	22 7-16	22⅝	22 7-16	22½
May	23⅞	24 1-16	23¾	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a much better feeling in grain circles. The wheat market, after opening steady at an advance of ¼c, wabbled a little, and then took a steady upward course, closing at the best prices of the day and firm in tone, the net advance being ⅝@11-16c. On the curb the market was still very firm. December wheat showing 73⅝c, with puts for Wednesday 73¼c, and calls 73⅝c. The upward movement was largely the result of a desire to cover short contracts in anticipation of election day holiday, and in view of the possibility of wide changes abroad during the interval from some new developments in the South African situation. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74½c spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78¾c prompt; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 75¾c to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 79¾c to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 79¾c, spot, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, November, 65½c; December, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, on track, No. 1 hard, 63c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Bran higher; in bulk, $11@$11.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; December, 66⅜c; May, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring, 60¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 65@66c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54½@55c. Barley lower; No. 2, 46c; sample, 38@44c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 39½c; elevator, 39½c delivered, and 40¼c free on board, afloat. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29@30c; track, white, 30½@34c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¼@62¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 Western, 62@62½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting 45@49c, delivered, freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—61@65c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@ $4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.70; no grade, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.35. as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 93@95c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $16; coarse, $17.25; coarse Winter bran, bulk, $16; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75@$17.50; sacks, spot, $17@ $17.25; middlings, $17@$18; city mess, $19@$20. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Barrows, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6¾c. CUTTING—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¾@7c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4½ @4¾c. LARD—$5.50; city, lard, $5.15; refined, South American, $6.50; Continental, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound city, 5¾@5¾c; Western, 5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾@8c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—3:45 P. M.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 86s 3d; prime mess, strong, 80s. Pork, prime mess, 73s 3d; prime mess, 67s 6d. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 6d; American refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Hams

PLANS FOR WILLARD STATUE.

The Committee Meets and Organizes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The commission appointed by Gov. Tanner to make arrangements for the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard to be placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, held its initial meeting to-day. The committee was organized by the appointing of Miss Anna A. Gordon, Chairman, and Mrs. Mary Metzger, Secretary.

Among the sculptors especially recommended are Miss Enid Yandell, New York; Miss Julia Bracken, Illinois; Mrs. Adelaide S. Johnson, Illinois; George E. Wade of London, Miss Annie Whitney, Boston; Augustus St. Gaudens, Harriet Hosmer, and George Julien Foley. It has not been decided whether the artist shall be selected by competition or be appointed by the committee.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets...8:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:09	Gov. Isl'd..10:22	H. Gate... ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:41	Gov. Isl'd..10:52	H. Gate...12:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kwarven, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadalupe, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 810, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 828 and up to Nov. 811, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, Australia, (except West Australia and closed mails for New Zealand,) and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 812 for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 825, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 7.

America, London, Oct. 26.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 26.
British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, Oct. 31.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Europe, London, Oct. 25.
Francisco, Haiti, Oct. 23.
Genesee, London, Oct. 23.
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
King Bleddyn, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Manhanset, Swansea, Oct. 24.
Marengo, Newcastle, Oct. 20.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 26
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 1.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 28.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.

Fontabelle, St. Croix, Nov. 2.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 3.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Oct. 26.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 30.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 2
Ontario, Hull, Oct. 28.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Montcalm, London, Oct. 30.
New York, Southampton, Nov. 4.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Oct. 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:35 A. M. 7th.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Oct. 24 and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:53 A. M.

SS Rabat, (Span.,) Mir, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadaloupe Oct. 14 and Shields 25th, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 5th.

SS Tedra, (Br.,) Prout, Rotterdam Oct. 14 and Shields 20th, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar 2:50 P. M.

SS Alene (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Leveridge, Hull Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Stettin, &c., Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:23 P. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Ivens. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Tresco, (Br.,) Barber, Progreso Oct. 30, with hemp to Theabaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Girgenti, &c., Oct. 11, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Genoa, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:44 P. M.

U. S. transport Meade, anchored outside the Bar with stearing gear deranged.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 6, 9:30 P. M., N. W., moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS California, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

Spoken.

Ship Brodick Castle, (Br.,) Olsen, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken Sept. 27 in lat. 6, lon. 26.

Bark Francis S. Hampshire, Van Horn, from New York for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Oct. 25 in lat 16, lon. 36

Miscellaneous.

SS El Monte from New Orleans, which arr. yesterday, reported Nov. 3, in lat. 32.40, lon. 77.20, passed close to the top of a ship's house not long in the water, the paint being fresh.

The wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman with the derrick Monarch started work yesterday on the schooner Penokee, sunk in the Swash Channel, on Romar Shoal, Sept 11.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 5 P. M. to-day, and arr. at Southampton, passing Hurst Castle at 8:30 P. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Trattles, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

SS Canadia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michaels to-day for coal.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, (from Naples and Genoa,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) apt. Petermann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 2 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Jaubert, sld. from Marseilles for New York Nov. 3.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 4.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 4.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Capt. Avery, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Anselma de Larnaga, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York Nov. 4.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Singapore for New York Nov. 4.

SS Cassa, (Br.,) sld from Belfast for New York Nov. 4.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS William Storrs, (Br.,) Capt. Daniels, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Capt. Farquhar, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Naples, &c., for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnstone, from New York via Marseilles for Genoa, arr. at Legborn yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.) Capt. Davidson, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Nov. 4.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for East London, arr. at Cape Town Nov. 2.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR THE WINTER ONLY AT VERY LOW RATES.
THE BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL,
opposite Bond St., City, offers
a few desirable suites and single rooms.
Inspection Solicited.

MADISON AV., 179, NEAR 34TH ST.—Fine suit of rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor, with board.

ROOMS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTS ROOM BY WEEK; NEAR General P. O. or C. C. Depot. Address G. H. S., Box 190, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

346 EAST 18TH ST.—Front room and bedroom, $3; to respectable persons. Third bell.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Laurel in the Pines,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Will Open Thursday, November 16th, 1899.

More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season.
LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The finest course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

INSTRUCTION.

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1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

PROF. R. D CORTINA,
ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,
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All depts. under celebrated Native Specialists.

Stenography and Typewriting Training School.	Private or Class Instruction. **Day and Evening.** Coaching, speeding, all systems. **F.E. PARRISH, Instructor.** 105 E. 22d St., Room 215.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls.—Kindergarten through College Preparatory, Certificate accepted by Smith College. Reopens October 4th. 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York.

A GOOD BOARDING SCHOOL. Thorough education, good home and nobility of character our constant aim. Address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., Pennington Seminary, N. J.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes; Classes for Boys.
148 Madison Avenue.

MISS LEBARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens Oct. 5th. 40 West 72d St.

HOW TO GET STRONG.
reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia, Wood's gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5.08, monthly dues, $2.00.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training, also kindergarten.

CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
307 MADISON AV.
MISS EVERDELL AND MISS CARLSON.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHAS. H. GARDNER, Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.	1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY. 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

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PARTNER WITH $20,000 WANTED TO TAKE over well known business; large profits; highest references. Address VINA, Box 161 Times Office.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS, FINE DIAMONDS, Watches. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

DRY GOODS.

OUR IMITATION PEARL AND SIMILI DIAmond Jewelry are so close to genuine that experts only can tell the difference. Our variety of Paris creations are unique and most reasonable. Inspection respectfully solicited. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Ave.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; solo users of own patent excelling hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
OF
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
OF
LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.
FOR
UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from the distribution which shall be made thereunder. Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA F. BOLTON, bankrupt.—No. 1,254.

To the creditors of Ella F. Bolton, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Ella F. Bolton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP H. HOVER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,410.

To the creditors of Philip H. Hover of the City of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Philip H. Hover was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 6th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX JOKINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Jokinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD KAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Kahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS LEVY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,451.

To the creditors of Morris Levy of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER STEWART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Stewart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIA MAYS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,624.

To the creditors of Julia Mays of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Julia Mays was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SAMUELS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Samuels of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said William Samuels was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEREMIAH T. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jeremiah T. Smith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Jeremiah T. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 4th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM S. LOEWENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham S. Loewenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. TYLER, individually and as copartner of the firm known as the Digby Bell Opera Company, bankrupt.—No. 1,640.

To the creditors of George C. Tyler, individually and as copartner of the firm known as the Digby Bell Opera Company, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said George C. Tyler of the City and County of New York, individually and as copartner of the firm known as the Digby Bell Opera Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEREMIAH J. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Jeremiah J. Wright, bankrupt, has fled his petition, dated November 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from a his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD WEINBERGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,619.

To the creditors of Bernhard Weinberger, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Bernhard Weinberger of the City and County of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.
AMBROSE H. FURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. FURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o24-1awdwTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Goudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.
jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Munkel & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. FOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my16-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.
my9-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

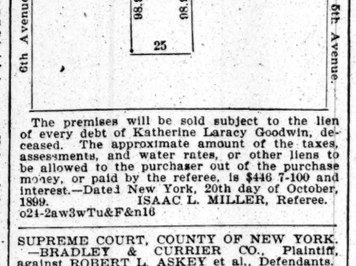
ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALBERT E. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:



The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Larney Godwin, deceased, the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446 7-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899. ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.
o24-2aw3wTu&F&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against ROBERT L. ASKEY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty

DEWEY AND HIS FIANCEE

The Admiral and Mrs. Hazen Cannot Avoid Public Notice.

INTEREST IN THE HERO-LOVER

One Crowd Becomes Annoying and the Bride-Elect Suggests a Way of Escape.

If all the world loves a lover, how much greater is the affection inspired in the public by a lover who is at the same time a National hero? This question was naturally suggested by the interest that Admiral Dewey stirred up when he showed his face yesterday outside of the Cambridge Hotel, at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where he is now staying. He was accompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Mildred Hazen, who is also staying at the hotel with her mother, Mrs. McLean, when he ventured out, and their appearance created a good deal of excitement at various places.

The Admiral fought shy of newspaper men throughout the day. He received no callers, and had an order in force that no cards should be sent to him, although cards were left by quite a number of people. To those who asked him about his plans he replied, "I have no plans." The rumor was prevalent that the officiating clergyman at his coming marriage will be Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, but this could not be verified.

The Admiral first emerged from the hotel about 9:30 A. M., accompanied by Mrs. Hazen, who was gowned in black. They turned up Fifth Avenue at the Thirty-third Street corner, en route for the establishment of the dressmaker in Forty-first Street, who is preparing Mrs. Hazen's trousseau. They were recognized by a number of people as they went, but did not provoke a demonstration then. At Thirty-fifth Street Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt, who was coming down the avenue, raised his hat to the Admiral, but the latter evidently did not see Gen. Butt, for he failed to return the salute. One block above the Admiral and his fiancée met a nurse girl holding by the hand a tiny lad in knickerbockers, over whose shoulder a blue Admiral's flag, with its four white stars, was carried. The naval hero and the hero's bride-elect stopped on the instant, and the Admiral bent with a smile that lighted up his kindly features.

"I can't pass you, my little man, without saluting," said he.

The boy looked up and smiled rather bashfully, and then the great man and the little man shook hands.

"Will you tell me your name?" asked the Admiral.

The young flag bearer twisted one leg about the other and looked at the nurse for succor. "His name is George Anthony, Sir," she responded promptly, in the place of her charge. "Tell the gentleman where you live, Georgie."

But Georgie was too visibly embarrassed to reply, and the nurse added, "He lives over there, at 5 West Thirty-sixth Street."

The Admiral and Mrs. Hazen went on their way, and a few minutes later a newspaper man said to the girl, "That was Admiral Dewey you were talking to a little while ago."

"What!" she exclaimed rapturously. "The man with the gray mustache? And was that the lady he's going to marry? Well, I never. Ain't that grand! Did you hear that, Georgie? You shook hands with Dewey."

Mrs. Hazen remained only about ten minutes in the dressmaker's, and upon leaving the place the couple started down Fifth Avenue again, attracting the gaze of a good many people. They did not stop till about at Twenty-sixth Street, where they turned aside after the fashion of hundreds of every-day people to peer into the windows of a publishing concern which displayed some attractive pictures. A short way below the Admiral asked Patrolman Malloy the whereabouts of a certain shoe store. Malloy pointed majestically to the shop in question and inquired with a rather superior air:

"Can't ye see the sign over there?"

The Admiral smiled and nodded in recognition of his failure to see the sign before he and Mrs. Hazen made for the shop. A moment later Malloy was informed of the identity of the man he had assisted and his attitude expressed some consternation.

"Hully cats!" said he. "Well, that's one on me." Then he recovered himself and added, "He's a nice-lookin' feller, all right."

When the Admiral and Mrs. Hazen reached the Dewey arch the former made up for not driving through it on the day of the parade by lingering to point out to the future Mrs. Dewey the features of some of the various groups. He was immediately recognized by the small boys who have pictures of the arch to sell in the locality, and the word went round: 'Hey, fellers, dere's Dewey!" The youngsters thereupon rushed at him, fruitlessly offering their wares for sale and cheering with a fervor in which patriotism and commercialism were combined. A crowd gathered and the couple deserted the arch and started down the avenue at a quickened pace.

The crowd increased, falling in behind the Admiral and his bride-elect, and it began to be annoying. No one could foretell at what instant the handshaking fiends might begin their terrible advance. Only a leader was lacking. It was here that a stratagem planned by Mrs. Hazen saved the day. She whispered to the Admiral, and at Eighteenth Street they turned east into Broadway, where they entered a big bric-à-brac and curio shop. Here the crowd eagerly besieged the front door on Broadway, but the Admiral and Mrs. Hazen slipped out of a side door, hurried back to Fifth Avenue, and took a cab for the Cambridge before their pursuers could catch up with them. They reached the hotel at 11:30 A. M.

The Admiral took luncheon with his fiancée and Mrs. McLean and nothing more was seen of him till he came out at 3:30 P. M., wearing a silk hat and brown overcoat, and accompanied by Mrs. Hazen, to take a drive. Edward J. Berwind had placed his carriage—a victoria drawn by a bay and a white horse, with liveried driver and footman on the box—at their disposal. There was no crowd about the door. The Admiral went around the carriage to tuck the robe about Mrs. Hazen, and after taking his place at her side and being snapshotted twice in the interests of journalism started off for Central Park. The drive through the Park ended about 4:45, and as the carriage came down the avenue afterward a number of city employes in brown overalls and jumpers recognized Admiral Dewey and shouted:

"That's Dewey. That's him goin' by in the victory. Did ye see 'm?"

The Admiral and Mrs. Hazen reached the hotel shortly after 5 o'clock and entered the elevator behind the protection of a line of colored bellboys.

Admiral Dewey dined at the hotel with his fiancée and her mother and sister. Mrs. Hazen and the Admiral went out for a stroll in the early evening. They soon returned, and passed a few hours with Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Ludlow in their apartments. The Admiral denied himself to all callers.

"The Admiral and the ladies will go to Washington in the morning," said an attaché of the hotel, and the remark so angered one of the clerks that he threw the cash book on the desk with unnecessary force. The members of the distinguished party retired early, as it is understood Mrs. McLean is anxious to be at the National capital to receive the returns from Ohio, where her son is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

LA CHAMPAGNE IN PORT.

The French Line steamship La Champagne arrived yesterday having been delayed by the storm which has been tossing up the surface of the Atlantic in a manner that has made steamships seem like chips. Her 850 passengers were not able to enjoy the voyage much, and most of the time they were confined between decks. Some of the passengers suffered bruises of an insignificant character. Among them were M. Saleza, who proved so popular a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company last season and whose presence is counted upon to atone this year for the absence of Jean de Reszke.

Miss Henriette Auber, the reciter, was another passenger, who will shortly enter upon her third season here. M. Boutet de Monvel, the artist, whose portraiture work attracted attention on the occasion of his previous visits here, also arrived.

Sixth Avenue Electric Car Victim.

William La Roche, seventy-seven years old, a prominent resident of Harrington Park, Bergen, N. J., was thrown in alighting from a north-bound Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and severely injured. An ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital said that he was suffering from a severe shock and from contusions of the body and a scalp wound.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS GUARDIAN.—Henry Reuter, seventeen years old, who, since the death of his mother, Johanna Wengenroth, nine years ago, has been attending the private school of Carl A. Harstrom, at Norwalk, Conn., has instituted proceedings, by David M. Ripley, as his guardian ad litem, for the removal of Frederick Sturz, the testamentary guardian of his person and estate, because of the latter's alleged capricious and otherwise improper performance of his trust duties. Justice Bookstaver was asked meantime to grant an order permitting young Reuter to proceed at once to Hobart College to continue his education and direct Mr. Sturz to pay his expenses. The capricious conduct of the guardian was claimed to be in providing clothing and other things needful for the boy, and also in respect to the selection of schools for his education. The boy and his present teacher deem it best for his interest to proceed now to Hobart College, where he can enter on the certificate of Mr. Harstrom, while Mr. Sturz considers if the wisest plan that he should take his college training in Columbia or Cornell, neither of which is he at present prepared to enter. For this purpose Mr. Sturz has arranged that young Reuter should study for another year in a different preparatory school. Justice Bookstaver says it is conceded that Mr. Sturz's management of the boy's estate of $16,000 has been prudent and efficient, and he would under the circumstances be reluctant to interfere; and, if it were necessary to decide the motion on the papers, he would deny the application. The Court adopts the suggestion of Mr. Sturz that the matter be referred for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, as such a course would doubtless be the most satisfactory.

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POWER OF TOWN TO AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE.—Mortimer D. Howell and others brought an action in the name of the people of the State to restrain Nathan C. Jessup from maintaining, and to compel him to remove a bridge constructed by him over the waters of the Great South Bay, at and opposite Podunk Point, near the village of Westhampton Beach, L. I. The bridge was erected by Mr. Jessup under authority of a resolution passed by the Trustees of the town of Southampton. Mr. Jessup owned premises on the north side of the bay, and owned the beach in front of this piece of land, whih separated the bay from the ocean. A judgment of the Second Appellate Division, upholding the decision of the Suffolk Special Term of the Supreme Court, that the bridge was without authority of law, and per se a nuisance, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. That tribunal holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the Trustees of the town, under the Andross and Dongan charters, had title and sovereignty over the waters and lands thereunder at this locality that enabled them to permit the doing of all things that a Government may do for the benefit of its people; that the Crown of England, when these charters were granted, had authority to grant not only the lands under water at this place, but the waters as well, as those waters were not navigable within the common law rule prevailing at the time, since, although they are used by boats, the tide does not ebb and flow there, and that the title granted by the charter had been confirmed by the action of the Colonial Legislature, and continued by the several State Constitutions. The Court also held that the sovereign authority might authorize the construction of bridges in navigable waters, and when such obstructions were not obnoxious to the regulations of Congress, and did not come in conflict with the paramount authority of the United States, they were not nuisances.

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THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS AND NEW RAILROADS.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners having, after a public hearing, issued to the Goshen Railroad Company the certificate authorized by Section 59 of the railroad law, that public convenience and necessity required the construction of its proposed railroad, the Third Appellate Division last May, on writ of certiorari obtained by Mary Ann Steward and others, who had produced witnesses on such hearing in opposition to the claim of the railroad company, gave a decision reversing and annulling the determination of the Commissioners. The main line of the Erie Railroad runs through the village of Goshen, crossing numerous streets at the surface, upon a steep grade with sharp curves, and its heavily laden trains require the services of an additional engine in order to pass through the village. In order to save time and expense in the running of the trains and to enable the company to compete with other trunk lines from the West, the Erie officers devised a plan for a cut-off road, running partly outside the village, of about two and three-quarter miles in length, over which they could run their freight trains, and a new corporation, under the name of the Goshen Railroad Company, was organized for the purpose of accomplishing this result. The Appellate Division's reversal was upon the ground that the Goshen corporation was unnecessary; that it was considered to be a parasite on the old road, and that the Erie Company could construct its own cross-cut road. The Court of Appeals, on further appeal, has affirmed the Appellate Division, overruling the contention of the railroad company that the duty conferred upon the Railroad Commissioners was administrative rather than judicial and was subject to no review by the courts. The court of last resort holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, concurred in by Judges Gray, O'Brien, and Vann, that the issuing of the certificate was the exercise of a judicial function, and therefore reviewable in the courts by certiorari, and a determination that the certificate should issue was a final determination of the rights of the owners of land through which the railroad would pass, if constructed, as to the question of public convenience and necessity; and hence they were not affected by the limitation upon the issuance of the writ of certiorari imposed by Sub-division 1 of Section 2,122 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Judge Vaight held, in a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Martin, that the writ of certiorari was prohibited by the provisions of the section referred to, because a review by certiorari did not determine the rights of the relators, for, if unsuccessful, they might again litigate the same question when their land was sought to be taken.

YOUTH SPANKS A VETERAN.

Major Fitzpatrick Espouses a Girl's Cause and Gets a Beating.

A number of boys on Sunday evening were annoying a girl in front of the residence of Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick, a veteran, at 82 Edgecombe Avenue. Major Fitzpatrick opened his window and commanded the boys to desist. The boys answered in such a profane manner that the ire of the Major was aroused, and he put on his hat and rushed to the street. The boys ran away. Just as Major Fitzpatrick reached the sidewalk, Eugene S. Wise, seventeen years old, the son of Councilman Wise of 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, attired in his Sunday garb, appeared. The Major thought he was one of the boys who had annoyed the girl. The girl herself was sitting on a stoop near at hand.

Major Fitzpatrick seized the young man and dragged him before the girl and asked her if he was one of the boys who had plagued her. Wise did not like this treatment, and before the girl could dry her tears and look up he gave the Major a blow on the chin. The Major returned this with a blow on the young man's cheek. Then the veteran and the young man came to close in-fighting, in which the young man got the worst of it.

Young Wise broke away, and, running across the street, seized a picket about four feet long from a fence. From the end of the picket protruded an eight-penny nail. Wise rushed back to where the Major was standing, pulled him down over his knee, and began belaboring the veteran with the picket. The nail tore Major Fitzpatrick's trousers and bruised and lacerated his flesh.

Major Fitzpatrick went into the house, attended to his injuries, and then hobbled down to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, where he caused the arrest of young Wise. Conrad Weber, a saloon keeper, went on Wise's bond.

Yesterday morning Wise was arraigned before Magistrate Meade and held in $300 for trial for assault.

Law Declares Miss Donnell Insane.

Justice Bookstaver yesterday signed an order confirming the report of Miss Florence T. Donnell's insanity. She became violently insane at the Plaza Hotel in July last. The Justice appoints Charles S. Bryan as committee of Miss Donnell's person and the United States Trust Company of her estate. Miss Donnell owns a large amount of real and personal property. Her income is more than $20,000 a year.

PROGRESS OF COLUMBIA

Annual Report of President Low Presented to the Trustees.

THE DEBT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Reduction of the Interest Charges—Mr. Low on His Own Gift and on Athletics.

The Trustees of Columbia University held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room of the university library. The chief matter of general interest was the presentation of President Low's annual report. After routine business had been transacted, President Low announced the following appointments: Albert P. Baumann, assistant in metallurgy; Charles S. Aylmar Small, assistant in electrical engineering; Leslie McHarg, assistant in civil engineering; Homer N. Derr, assistant in physics; Philip G. Carleton, assistant in rhetoric; Henry D. Crampton, tutor in zoology.

President Low's address, which was read by the Secretary, begins with a reference to the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, speaking of him as having been in his lifetime one of the most earnest members of the Board of Trustees. The report discusses the financial condition of the corporation, and is in part as follows:

"In the month of December the special Committee on Buildings and Grounds presented a final report of its proceedings in connection with the new site and the buildings erected thereon.

"The total cost of this development up to June 30, 1898, as shown in my last annual report, was $6,879,011.90. Of this total, the amount paid for interest was $339,812.08. In my report of last year I said that the net debt against the new site, as well as I could then judge, would be likely to be a trifle less than $3,750,000. By net debt, I mean debt not offset by assets which may be used for its extinguishment without reducing the endowments upon which our educational work depends. This sum disregarded the debt against the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which amounts, in round numbers, to $86,500. It was pointed out that at 3 per cent. the interest upon $3,750,000 would be $150,000 per annum; and I ventured to express the hope that friends of the university might be found who would enable us to fund this debt at 3 per cent.

"I am happy to be able to report that the year under review has brought substantial relief both in the actual amount of debt still outstanding and in the annual charge for interest payable. Upon the 30th of June, 1899, the net debt against the new site was, approximately, $3,575,000. The annual interest account upon this sum, as the debt then stood, amounts to $113,000. The year, therefore, has resulted in a diminution of the expected net debt by $175,000. In the meanwhile, successful efforts to refund a large portion of the debt have resulted in a reduction of the annual interest charge against the new site by as much as $37,000.

"It gives me pleasure to record at this time, although it properly belong to the story of another year, that the President has discharged in full the obligations entered into by him on account of the construction of the library. This has resulted in the still further reduction of the debt against the new site, as it appeared on the 30th of June, by the sum of $650,000. At the date of this report, therefore, the net debt against the new site is approximately $2,975,000. The interest charge to be annually met on this account is $95,000. The interest charge against the College of Physicians and Surgeons is approximately $3,500.

The annual interest charge against our entire net debt, therefore, is approximately $98,500. This is a large item, but not larger than ought to be carried, while it must be, in this wealthy and generous community. Every year, by gifts and bequests, and through co-operation of various sorts, this charge ought to be steadily reduced."

Speaking of educational advances, President Low says that a Summer school will be established in 1900, and that money is being raised for a collegiate course in commerce. Sixty-three new scholarships have been established, each costing $5,000. Besides these, there are twenty-two Faculty scholarships.

The gifts to the library during the year were as follows:

From the same anonymous friend who has helped us so frequently	$10,000.00
From S. P. Avery, including sales of catalogue	2,971.83
From F. A. Schermerhorn	1,500.00
From William G. Low	300.00
From G. K. Sheridan	50.00
Total	$14,821.83

President Low devotes much space in his report to athletics. After noting the impetus given to sports by the new gymnasium, he says:

"Intercollegiate competition, while it gives great zest, makes such sports very costly, encourages the expenditure of large sums for trainers and coaches who are often professionals; for surgeons and the like, and places university athletics upon a basis so nearly professional that often the only distinction to be found is in the fact that the players themselves do not profit by the large gate receipts. In the meanwhile the spirit of intercollegiate rivalry engenders betting and tempts the athletic managers of colleges and universities to strive for success without regard to means. I confess to a certain distrust of the permanency of a system in which large gate receipts and the results that flow therefrom are an integral part.

"On the other hand, despite this heavy indictment of the system as it is, the influence of athletic sports, properly conducted, even under this system, is undoubtedly beneficial in many ways. Such sports make men of temperate lives the students' heroes; they help large numbers of men to pass safely through the critical years of young manhood; they develop self-restraint, self-discipline, courage, staying power, and many of the qualities that tell powerfully in the battle of life; they offer to the educator an instrument whose training value no wise man will neglect. The problem is to check as many as possible of the abuses of intercollegiate athletics and to develop all that is good in them. As Columbia, in her new home, seems likely to be more of a factor in this field than heretofore, I desire to say that the influence of the university will be thrown as strongly as possible in favor of accenting in every way the amateur character of such competitions.

"Acting in conformity with these ideas, and upon the authority of the University Council, a Committee on Athletics has been appointed by the President, consisting of Prof. Kemp, Chairman; of Dr. Savage, the Director of the Gymnasium, and of Prof. Hutton. To this committee has been assigned the duty of enforcing a few simple rules that are calculated to limit the tendencies to abuse in connection with athletic sports, and, on the other hand, to develop all of their good points."

In conclusion, President Low speaks of the needs of the university, suggesting that contributions to the guarantee fund would be greatly welcomed. He also urges the building of dormitories, a chapel, and a building on the plan of Houston Hall, at the University of Pennsylvania, as a headquarters for the students.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor's Report Shows Gifts of a Third of a Million—The Expenditures $1,328,314.72.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the New York University presented his report for the past year to the council yesterday at its annual meeting. There were present besides Chancellor MacCracken, William A. Wheelock, William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Robert Schell, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Dr. John P. Munn, John J. Tucker, William F. Johnson, Charles A. Gardiner, and William M. Kingsley, who took his seat for the first time.

The Chancellor's report showed the amount of the gifts to the university during the past year to be a third of a million dollars. Among the gifts was one of $200,000, which was used for the endowment of the School of Applied Science, announced in the Spring. By a generous gift the grounds at University Heights were improved and the Ohio Field was transferred from the west campus to the east campus, to make room for the new library and other buildings. By means of another gift a hall for the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in the east building of the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

A gift of large proportions from a German-American citizen was received for a library of German language and literature.

Notable events during the past university year were the opening of the newly consolidated University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the opening of the graduate school, with an enrollment of students representing fifty-eight colleges in the United States and seventeen foreign universities and gymnasia. The two veterinary colleges of New York City, being the two oldest in America, were consolidated with the New York University during the Summer, and at the meeting of the council a plan was agreed upon with respect to carrying on the work in them.

There was also held in the gymnasium at University Heights the university's first intercollegiate gymnastic contest, which was participated in by nineteen colleges.

The total cost of the work of education for 1898-9 was $400,482. Owing to the taxes and assessments on University Heights having been very high this year, the Treasurer's report showed a larger deficit than usual. The total receipts for the year were $1,305,-443.50, and the expenditures were $1,328,-314.72.

In view of the present agitation over the question of students studying for the degree of Bachelor of Arts being allowed to substitute work in the professional Schools of Law and Medicine for the regular college studies during their junior and senior years, the council took action requesting the State Board of Regents to take up the matter and determine how far this should be permitted. Chancellor MacCracken said that while such a course would not affect the New York University, it might be very disastrous to the small country colleges which are without professional schools.

The committee upon the Summer school made a report, which was adopted by the council, advising that every effort should be made to continue the Summer courses.

The following were re-elected as officers of the council for next year: President William A. Wheelock; Vice President—George Alexander, D. D.; Secretary—Israel C. Pierson; Treasurer—William F. Havemeyer. The following members of the outgoing council were elected to succeed themselves, no new members being elected: William S. Opdyke, George Alexander, D. D., Israel C. Pierson, Ph. D., Charles R. Otis, William Fletcher Johnson, and Thomas E. Greacen.

MOLINEUX CASE SHIFTED AGAIN.

District Attorney Still Says the Trial Will Begin Nov. 14.

The case of Roland B. Molineux, which was last week, by order of Justice Fursman, in the crimial branch of the Supreme Court, transferred to that court from General Sessions, was yesterday by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, transferred back to General Sessions. The last order was made upon the application of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

District Attorney Gardiner said that the docket of Justice Fursman's court was overcrowded, and that the Molineux trial would consume so much time that the date of Justice Fursman's designation would probably expire before the trial was concluded. To avoid embarrassment it was deemed advisable to have the case transferred back to General Sessions. The latest transfer of the case would not, the District Attorney said, interfere with the date set for the trial by Justice Fursman, Nov. 14. The case will be tried before Recorder Goff.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

Trolley Car Stalled on Erie Tracks with Train Approaching.

Twenty passengers, eight of whom were women, had a thrilling experience in Trolley Car No. 172 of the North Hudson County Electric Railway, on Sunday night. The car was on its way from Union Hill to the Hoboken Ferries. Just as they enter Hoboken from the Hillside trestle, by which they descend from the West Hoboken Heights to Fourteenth Street, cars on this line cross the Erie Railroad coal tracks running to Weehawken. As Car No. 172 ran on the Erie tracks, the trolley pole slipped from the wire and the car was brought to a sudden stop. In addition, the lights were extinguished and the passengers were left in darkness.

Looking from the windows, the passengers saw the headlight of a locomotive a short distance away and realized that a coal train was bearing down upon them. Instantly all was confusion. Women screamed, and all scrambled for the door. In their efforts to escape men and women became jammed in the doorway and several persons were thrown down. Despite the disorder, all succeeded in getting out of the car. Fortunately they were not in danger, for the engineer of the coal train brought it to a stop while it was still ten feet from the tracks. Then the conductor succeeded in getting the trolley pole in place, the car was relighted, the passengers resumed their places, and a moment later the car was on its way to the ferry

ALIMONY AND BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Brown Calls Judge Kohlsaat's Decision a Moot Point.

Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, was asked yesterday his opinion of the recent decision of Judge Kohlsaat, in which it was held that an alimony debt is a liability in a bankruptcy petition. Judge Brown said that he has held the reverse and that the point has been decided both ways several times in other districts.

According to Judge Kohlsaat's decision a petitioner in bankruptcy may place an alimony debt in his petition and if he is discharged the alimony debt is wiped out with his discharge. Judge Brown said that he has held, in two or three cases, that an alimony debt is not a liability. His decision, he said, is backed by one rendered by his predecessor and by decisions rendered in other States. The decision of Judge Kohlsaat is also backed by other decisions.

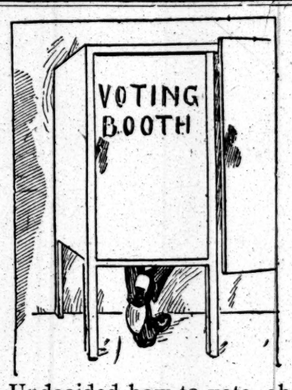
The point has never been settled by either the United States Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court.

Three Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 to assist a woman of middle life who is partially blind and unable at present to earn her support. It is believed that she is improving under treatment, and that she will be ultimately self-sustaining again. The society also renews its appeals for a widow with four children, the oldest a boy of twelve, and for a family consisting of a mother and five children, varying in age from fifteen years to a year and a half. The society acknowledges the following contributions, received in response to its appeals for these two families: "C. M. H." $50; "E. L. M." $30; J. A. Hance and "L. H.," $5 each; Mrs. L. and "J. A. B.," $2 each. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

November Grand Jury Sworn.

Part I. General Sessions yesterday opened for the November term when the November Grand Jury was sworn in. Judge Blanchard, in his address to the Grand Jury, made no reference to election cases. The Foreman of the Grand Jury is Albert H. Brown, broker, of 23 Beaver Street.



Undecided how to vote, eh!

No reason for hesitancy here, where it's never too late to change your mind and get another ballot.

Good overcoats, suits, shoes, hats and furnishings are our candidates.

Our polls close at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free.

Factory: Brockton, Mass.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1340 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—16 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

HELD FOR RHOADS'S DEATH.

Car Speed of Fifteen Miles Court Pronounces Criminal Negligence.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday held, in the case of John Parris, a motorman charged with the death of Capt. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment, that running a car fifteen miles or over in the streets of New York is criminal negligence.

John Parris was held by the Grand Jury when it was shown by the District Attorney that the car on which he was motorman and which killed Capt. Rhoads was being run over fifteen miles an hour. Subsequently the case was taken before Justice Scott on a writ of habeas corpus. Yesterday he refused to grant the writ and remanded Parris to jail to await trial.

PRIZEFIGHTING IS SCORED.

Methodist Preachers' Meeting Appoints a Committee to Protest.

A committee to protest against prizfighting was appointed yesterday at the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence, who moved the appointment of the committee, said:

"The brutal exhibition the other night was a disgrace to modern civilization and the city authorities are to be unqualifiedly condemned for permitting it."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, one of the missionary secretaries, said:

"Our protest should include a demand for the repeal of the law which now protects prizefighters. Under that law the Governor has no power to interfere. A prizefight is now legally known as an exhibition of strength and skill."

The motion was passed and the Chair appointed as the committee the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence, J. W. Campbell, and John R. Thompson. The committee will report at a future meeting.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, missionary Bishop to India, the regular speaker for the day, in opening also referred to the prizefight. "I am sorry," he said, "that you New Yorkers do not enjoy all the privileges we have in my country. Such a prizefight as you refer to would be an impossibility in India with its 300,000,000 of people."

A Voice—"Is that because England is there?"

"It is because England is there," Bishop Thoburn responded, slowly, "although the English will tolerate such things in England. But there are some advantages which India enjoys over any country in Europe."

PRESERVING THE OBELISK.

Expert Examination Shows No Evidence of Reported Further Decay.

Prof. Alexis A. Julien of Columbia College, with a representative of the Park Department, made a careful examination of the obelisk in Central Park yesterday afternoon and found not the slightest evidence of further decay. The report that the cracks in the obelisk were becoming more apparent was declared to be incorrect. Edward M. Caffall, President of a process company, which in 1885 treated the monument with its patented process, was also present, and said that the cracks now visible were exactly the same as when the process was applied. They had been filled in with the paraffine wax used by the company, and, Mr. Caffall said, would remain in the same condition for an indefinite time.

Had any further crumbling of the obelisk taken place there would, as Prof. Julien observed, be some evidence of it either at the base or at the top of the plinth. No fragments were, however, found, and when Mr. Caffall passed his hand over the surface of the stone no flakes were detached. Before the application of the paraffine process the slightest friction resulted in the loosening of a shower of dust and granules of stone.

When the obelisk was erected in its present site in 1881, the stone, according to experts, seemed sound and fresh, no "malade de granite" being visible, according to Prof. Frazer. Lieut. Commander Gorringe suggested that as the monument had already lasted about 4,000 years, there was no reason why it should not last 4,000 years more. Prof. Doremus, however, had not the same faith in the power of the obelisk to withstand the climate of New York as the other experts, and he recommended that the obelisk be treated with the paraffine compound. No action was, however, taken upon this suggestion, but three years later an examination of the monument disclosed the fact that Prof. Doremus had been right and everybody else wrong.

The Park Department in 1885, after a portion of the plinth had been treated with the Caffall process as an experiment, ordered the paraffine compound to be applied all over the obelisk. When this was being done Mr. Caffall discovered that a number of large flakes on the upper part of the monument were loose. Many of these were saved, but about 180 pounds were too far gone for this, crumbling into powder almost as soon as touched.

The obelisk is being looked after with the greatest care both by the Park Department and by Mr. Caffall. Two charts are in existence which show the location and shape of each of the fragments which were dislodged and afterward put into position again, so that nothing can happen to the monument which would not be at once discovered.

May Recover from a Broken Back.

John Kaller, a telephone lineman, whose home is at 50 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, fell from a telephone pole in Long Island City a week ago and broke his back. It seemed impossible that he could survive, but he is still alive, and the attending physicians have hopes that he may recover. Last Saturday, in St. John's Hospital, he was subjected to an operation somewhat similar to the one recently performed upon young Duryea in Manhattan, but which was more dangerous and complicated, because there was a greater zone of injury. The surgeons says that they removed the eighth, ninth, and tenth vertebrae, and that the patient has since shown decided symptoms of improvement.

In Aid of Beth Israel Hospital.

At the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, to-morrow evening a concert is to be given in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital. The affair has been arranged by the members of the Home Nursing Club, an organization of working girls, who, in spite of the fact that many of them have very little leisure, have been indefatigable in selling tickets and have taken all the burden of the expenses on themselves. Among the persons who will give their services to-morrow are Miss Effie Stewart, Frederick Howard, Laurence Tripler, and Ella Horowitz.

Our Store will be Open All Day To-day

O'Neill's.

Trimmed Millinery

We will Display To-day and To-morrow a Specially Attractive Collection of Original Designs in Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, showing a number of New and Very Rich Combinations for both Street and Evening wear.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Untrimmed Hats!

An Immense Assortment to pick from, including all the most Popular Shapes and Colors at THE LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK.

To-day, Tuesday, a Special Sale of Trimmed Alpines

Comprising all the Popular Colors, worth 1.00 to 1.50 each, 48c. Each.

Elegant Novelties in Fine Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, and Millinery Ornaments at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées to-day, Wed., & Sat. at 2. E. H. SOTHERN & MISS HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée To-day. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Wm. Gillette in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JULIA MARLOWE Barbara Frietchie

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2. Mats. To-day, To-morrow, Saturday. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. This week only. No Wed. Mat. Mats. To-day & Saturday. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks. Nov. 13—"Make Way for the Ladies."

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto." SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

KEITH'S LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO. ROBERT EDESON, and ELLEN BURG. Splendid Bill. BIOGRAPH TO-DAY, ELECTION DAY, OPEN 9:30 A. M.

CASINO! Xtra Mat. To-day! Tongt, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE TRIPLE TRIUMPH! ELEC. DAY! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK—HOLIDAY MAT. TO-DAY. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. May Irwin In SETER MARY. Special Mat. To-day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. M'LLE FIFI.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, last time, "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT." Wed., first time, "Das Opferlamm," (Scapegoat.)

CATHOLIC CHURCH DISCUSSED.

Presbyterian Ministers' Comments on Dr. Wylie's Laudatory Paper.

At the Presbyterian Ministers' Association meeting, which was held yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie read a paper entitled "The Services of the Roman Catholic Church to American Civilization," which aroused discussion. Dr. Wylie bestowed high praise upon the Roman Catholic Church for many things.

A number of the clergymen said that they had listened to Dr. Wylie's paper with pleasure, but they could not agree with many of his assertions, although they conceded that the Protestant churches could learn much from the Roman Catholic Church.

"Give the devil his due," was the remark of one minister when called upon to speak, words that caused laughter.

Another said: "We ought to give all that is due, as some brother has said to the devil, although I would not characterize the Catholic Church as the devil."

Another clergyman said that "There is truth and error combined in the Roman Catholic Church—more error than truth, and its influence is injurious to our American civilization."

One speaker disputed Dr. Wylie's claim that the Roman Catholic Church promoted education and combined education and religion in a commendable way. The speaker said that very little of the true saving religion was taught in the Catholic schools—the Virgin Mary obscuring her son and much emphasis being laid upon the Church.

Another clergyman said that the American Protective Association is a mistake—its devotees assuming as they do, he remarked, that the Roman Catholic Church is an enemy to the American Government. He reminded the ministers that Gen. Sheridan was a Catholic and commanded a regiment largely made up of Catholics, and that Gen. Sheridan with this regiment defeated a regiment largely made up of Presbyterians who were seeking to disrupt the